Maine Farmer.

AGRICULTURE. MECHANIC ARTS. LITERATURE. NEWS, &c.

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Maine Farmer.

EZEKIEL HOLMES, } Editors.
S. L. BOARDMAN, }

Our Home, our Country, and our Brother Man.

Peas and Oats.

This is a crop which used to be much more cultivated by farmers than it is now. We do not know why it has fallen into disrepute. It certainly is a good and profitable crop, and can be raised with less animal manure than corn and many other farm products. The mineral manures, such as plaster, phosphate of lime, &c., &c., are more congenial also to it, than the more putrescent fertilizers. The peas and the oats will, if manured too highly with animal manures, grow too much to straw. It will therefore be necessary to look to this matter, and while the soil should have enough of the ingredients which are derived from animals to give them sufficient bulk and strength of straw to sustain a good weight of grain, there should also be a good portion of the phosphates to fill out the fruit part of the peas or the oats, and thus give a large supply of the most desirable portion of the crop. These grains seem to obtain from the atmosphere, by some means, not yet clearly understood, a large proportion of nitrogen. This makes them valuable food for farm stock and especially for milch cows. Morton says the soils, best adapted to peas are the lighter loams, and calcareous (limy) soils are especially fitted for them. Pea straw contains in its ashes from 35 to 40 per cent. of lime, and from 12 to 15 per cent. of potash.

The English having labor abundant and cheap, plant their field peas in drills, and keep them hoed until they spread so as to cover the ground. In this way, they, of course, raise larger crops than when sown broadcast. The Yankees having less command of cheap labor, have adopted the mode of sowing them with oats, for the two fold purpose of getting a good mixture of provender, and having the oats hold up the peas, while they were maturing. They thus obtain a good mixture of nutritious provender in the grain, and also a very excellent forage crop in the straw, provided it is cut a little early and well cured. This crop grows well on hard land, if it be well turned over and thoroughly harrowed. They should be sowed early and well covered.

We have stated that this crop was formerly more cultivated among us than now. We recollect of seeing, some thirty years ago, a fine crop on the farm of the late Elijah Wood of Winthrop, who, at our request, furnished us with the cost and profit of the crop according to prices at that time. His statement was published in one of the early volumes of the *Farmer*, and we transcribe a portion of it for the encouragement of those who may be disposed to give a trial of it, the coming season.

He says he plowed seven inches deep, four and a half acres of mowing land which had been in clover and mowed about four or five years, until the clover was wholly dead and the land was in spear grass. A part of the land, say one-fourth, had never before been planted.

Before plowing, he sowed on a bushel of plaster to the acre, and after plowing he applied the same quantity. He then sowed peas and oats, two and a half bushels to the acre. When ripe, they were mowed, and were threshed by hand, and, as the straw was to be fed out to stock, was not very particular to thresh them very clean. The crop amounted to 160 bushels or about 35½ bushels per acre.

The account current with the crop he put down as follows:

EXPENSES, OR PEAS AND OATS, DR.

Plowing at $3 per acre, (one acre,)	$3 00
Seed,	2 00
Sowing, &c.,	1 00
Mowing and getting in,	2 00
Threshing,	2 00
	$10 00

PEAS AND OATS, CR.

By two tons of straw at $4 per ton,	$8 00
By 35½ bushels peas and oats at 4 shillings,	23 78½
	$31 78½
Deduct expense,	10 00
Profit per acre.	$21 78½

Such was the account current with this crop at that time. At the present date the cost of culture and of seed will be higher, but the value of the crop will also be more, in a corresponding ratio.

Re-shingling Old Roofs.

MESSRS. EDITORS: I wish to know which is the best way to re-shingle a building. Some say the best way is to shingle on the top of the old ones, by using longer nails, and some say it is not so good. I have thought when sawed shingles are used, that the buts of the old shingles would keep the new ones up so as to let the air under and make the shingles last longer, and keep the roof from leaking. Several have shingled their buildings so of late, but they have not been done long enough to prove the best way. I have understood that they have shingled their buildings so in Massachusetts, but never have been informed how they proved. D. H.

Benton, March 7, 1863.

NOTE. We have had occasion several times to re-shingle buildings, and in such cases have always removed the old shingles before putting on the new, although many have practiced laying them over the old ones. The advantages of the latter method are that the time and expense of removing the old shingles is saved; the roof is made tighter, and the house therefore warmer; and the snow upon the roof which melts and runs down to the eaves, and by damming up, forces the water back under the shingles and through the roof to the rooms below, is also prevented. The disadvantages are, that the roof is made heavier, which would injure a building liable to spread; and the roof being thicker would retain the dampness longer, as every one knows that a three-fourths inch board if exposed to the weather, will last longer than a plank two or three inches thick. However if you wish to re-shingle your roof, you can do so without removing the shingles by laying the first or lower course so that the buts will be flush with the old shingles, and proceeding as in shingling the first time, using 6d nails instead of 4d, as the latter are not long enough to go through to the boarding and hold well. Our advice would be to take off the old before putting on the new.—EDS.

Notes from our Copy Drawer.

TWO QUERIES. "G. H. B." asks "what will prevent hens from eating their eggs; and also what will cure a horse of the heaves." Hens should have a constant supply of lime, ashes, old plastering or burnt bones, which will assist them in furnishing the necessary substance for the eggshells, and satisfy their wants in this particular. It is a good plan to have nests constituted in such a way that they cannot eat their eggs; and for this purpose we have found nothing better than nail casks, in which is placed a small laying of hay. They furnish a good nest, but are so small as not to allow the hen room to descend into them for eating the eggs.

Heaves or broken-wind is a bad disease, and when of long standing is difficult to remove. Much can be done to remedy it by keeping the animal in good condition, giving sweet hay in small quantities and having it moistened, feeding mashes mixed with a small quantity of oats, giving water in small quantities, and taking care that the exercise be regular and moderate. By this method the disease can be alleviated, and possibly entirely removed.

CLAVEAU IN SHEEP. "A Subscriber" wishes to know the cause and remedy for a disease among his sheep manifesting itself in a scab about the nose and eyes. The disease is undoubtedly the claveau, or sheep pox, and is often caused by contagion, although it frequently occurs among flocks which have not been exposed to infection of this nature. It is supposed that the state of the flock, or constitution of the sheep, may at different times, be such as to allow different causes—influence of the atmosphere or certain kinds of food—to bring on the disease. An application of tar, spirits of turpentine, and sulphur in equal parts, after the scabs are removed, is regarded as the most effectual treatment.

TO CLEANSE A WELL. One of our subscribers informs us that a well can be effectually cleansed from all foreign and impure odors, by pumping out the water and putting in two or three pounds of unslaked lime, allowing it to slack as the water rises in the well. It has been tried in several instances and found to render the water sweet and pure.

A REMARKABLE DUCK. Mr. James W. Partridge of Bristol, has a duck that commenced laying last April, and for eighty-four days in succession, laid two eggs each, day Sundays not excepted. Although believing that Kennebec can produce as good layers in the poultry line as any county in the State, we must nevertheless award the palm to Lincoln, until our own ducks can try their skill in competition. Let them go to work!

☞ Mrs. L. Brown of Benton, owns a cow eleven years old this spring, that has had twelve calves. She came in at three years old, has been farrow one year, and had twins every other year.

Transplanting Tobacco Plants.

Many of those to whom we have distributed tobacco seed, have expressed doubts that the seed in one paper should be sufficient to plant an acre of ground; but when they learned that each paper contained ten thousand seeds which were to be first planted in a seed bed, and then transplanted to the distance of two feet apart, their doubts were at an end. Although no one of our readers will be likely to raise tobacco to this extent, yet the process is the same for a larger or smaller quantity, and accordingly the following hints on transplanting are given:

Presuming that the seed distributed to our readers has been planted in a hot-bed, or in boxes of earth placed in-doors, and that it is progressing towards the state at which it should be transplanted, these rules are to be observed. Prepare the plat where you are to transplant it, by manuring the ground well, and working it fine and deep, and as soon as the seedlings are the size of cabbage plants, that is, as soon as they have four leaves and are from four to six inches high, they are ready for transplanting. This is done in precisely the same way as with cabbages, and requires no more skill. They should be placed two feet apart, and the operation should be done in damp weather or immediately after a rain. If hot weather occurs after they are planted out, the plants must be protected by a light covering of paper, dry leaves, or straw; and they should not be allowed to suffer from moisture. Dead or weak plants must be removed, and replaced by healthy ones, hence, a supply should be kept in the hot-bed until this difficulty is past.

Preparing Bones for Manure---Query.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Last fall I obtained about half a ton of bones of the soldiers which I desire to make available as a fertilizer. I cannot decompose them in season by packing, and so I intend to treat them with sulphuric acid. Can you give me a receipt for so doing?

I am preparing to haul a quantity of night-soil from town this spring, and wish to know the best material to mix with it. Any information pertaining to the above would be of interest.

Bangor, April 11, 1863. A. C. C.

NOTE. 1. The receipt for dissolving bones by means of sulphuric acid, is 40 lbs. of acid to 100 lbs. of bones, the former to be poured upon the bones after they have been crushed and moistened. This remains until the bones are completely reduced, when dry earth or coal dust is mixed with it in the proportion of two to one. We are not aware how long it requires to complete the process. Your attention is called to an article in another column, upon this subject.

2. Dry muck, loam, leached or unleached ashes or lime, should be composted with night soil to render it suitable for a fertilizer, the quantities of each to be quite indifferent.—EDS.

Seeds from the Dept. of Agriculture.

The Department of Agriculture, in accordance with the provisions of the act by which it was established, has been engaged for several weeks past in forwarding seeds and cuttings to Agricultural Societies and Clubs, for distribution by them. The Commissioner requests that such organizations as have not yet received a supply—which is due only to the fact that no list of their officers has been forwarded to the Department—should at once send the names of its President and Secretary, that they may be promptly supplied with seeds and the Agricultural Reports. The season here is not so far advanced that most varieties may be in demand if received during the next two weeks; and we hope Societies and individuals will obtain them, and having done so be careful in planting and raising them, and report the result.

Communications.

For the Maine Farmer.

A few Words on our Farm Crops.

Spring is upon us. We are just beginning to experience, in the warm sunshine, the southerly breezes and an occasional tiny welcome flowcret; that the seasons in their annual round have at last reached that which to us is, if the shortest in reality, the most welcome and loved, perhaps because of its shortness. The poet says that "April showers bring May flowers," and so they may, and we will accept them, with their accompaniments of birds, leaves, and sunshine, thrice welcome because of the long, cold, dreary winter, which has made us so often wish for their presence. As without pain we could never experience pleasure, so without our winter experience we should be unable to appreciate the beauties and pleasures of spring and summer.

With us farmers the spring season is doubly welcome, for besides the gratification of the senses which it brings us, it also tells us of another, greater, present need and hour of operation at hand, and we must be up and doing with no idlers at the board. It is peculiarly our season. The dormant influences of a cold, drear season are to be thrown off, and activity and ceaseless vigilance and labor to take its place. Unless we sow we cannot expect to reap, and unless we sow understandingly and in due time, the harvest will be lacking, and old mother earth will refuse to yield up her stores for ours and the nation's sustenance. So brother farmers, work, *work*, for he who casts in his lot among us cannot be an idler and remain; but at the same time *think*, and let the manual labor be only the expression of the mental forethought and calculation, and God grant that our labors may be amply repaid, and our harvest many fold.

We in Waldo County, pursue a mixed husbandry, that is, we may be said to raise a "little of everything," and do not devote our attention to any one crop, or exclusively to stock-raising, as in many sections of our country. Thus in the Western States the principal crops have been corn and wheat—farms being devoted exclusively to corn in many cases. In Vermont stock-raising is mostly followed as a department of farming, and in the Southern States, cotton was largely grown as a specialty, and in each of these cases it was to be presumed that that crop or thing was cultivated or raised which was best adapted to the situation, and which was most remunerating to the grower. So long as unity was maintained, and mutual wants produced an even exchange of these products, all went well, and we became prosperous and grew rapidly. But the secession of the Southern States destroyed this order of things, and each portion of our country was thrown, to a great extent, upon its own resources for its demands and wants; therefore, those portions which possessed a mixed husbandry, felt it the least, and New England and the Middle States were affected but a small degree in comparison with the South and West.

The cultivation of all or many of the crops, and stock-raising, will always be the safest, and will probably always be the mode pursued by us. Yet there are some of those crops which will repay the farmer better than others, and this will depend on circumstances, which every well regulated farmer has adapted himself to, as the kind of soil he tills, his proximity to market, and the state of that market caused by the condition of perhaps the country, as at present, which many times produces what may be termed a fictitious market and price, and some articles and products are placed far above their worth or their comparative value. Whether this is caused by speculation or otherwise it matters not.

In what I may say, and what suggestions make upon the cultivation of our crops, I ask you to remember that I speak as but one of the great army; but give the observations the benefit of your opinion, and use your own judgment, accepting only what seems good.

BARLEY. This was, the past year the most remunerative crop of grain that the farmer raised; in fact it was almost the only crop that brought a price in comparison with those articles of necessity which the farmer had to purchase for his family use. As a natural consequence, a large breadth of land will be sown in barley this year, and the crop will no doubt be a quarter greater than former seasons. It might be thought that this greater amount would cause a low price, but I do not think so. Of course it will not maintain its present maximum value in the market, but it no doubt will bring a good price, and will pay well for the raising. I have for several years encouraged the growing of barley, and I think the prospects this year are as encouraging as ever.

WHEAT. As there will probably be no wheat of any account raised this year, but little need be said upon it. When seven dollars expended in raising barley will purchase a barrel of wheat flour, which would cost ten dollars expended in wheat raising, the veriest blockhead will see that wheat raising don't pay.

OATS. Oats will perhaps bring a good price as long as barley is high, but there is no certainty about the market; and after all, it don't cost such a great amount more to raise a bushel of barley than one of oats.

CORN. There is much dispute as to whether corn is a paying crop. I am inclined to think it is not directly. A great many farmers still plant their field of corn, simply because they have become habituated to it—because they have always done so, and they give it the best soil, the best manure, and the most labor, and the returns certainly are not in accordance with the labor and material employed. I will allow that a bushel of home-grown corn is equal to one and a half of Western grown, for family use, and that those who raise it are sure of good sweet corn meal bread,—that much is in its favor. Still I cannot help thinking the greatest benefit accruing from its cultivation consists in the more thorough cultivation and manuring of the land on which it is grown. In nine cases out of ten it is not a paying crop.

BEANS AND PEAS. Beans are in good demand at high prices, and no doubt will bring a high price at the next harvesting, be there ever so many planted. Peas are not in so good demand, but can be much more easily raised than the bean. With potatoes they may be raised at a nominal cost. Beans require better tillage and more room, but leave the soil in good heart.

RYE is not now raised as a general farm crop, being only sown in particular situations, as on a piece of new burnt ground.

GARDEN VEGETABLES. Every farmer will of course grow enough of these for family use, even if they do "cost more than they come to."

ROOTS. A small portion of our farms are adapted to root raising, but most of them are upland, rocky, hard, and unfit for the crop. Yet a few roots are almost a necessity on every farm, to feed out to stock with the fodder and poor hay, and as a medicine.

POTATOES. These are one of our staple crops, and our soil seems to be peculiarly adapted to growing them in their perfection. Maine must export as many potatoes as the rest of the United States. Since the introduction of the new varieties, the rot has not troubled them seriously. The Foote is the leading variety cultivated. Perhaps in the absence of so many producers in the army, not so large a breadth will be planted this year as last, but it will not lack much of it. It is undoubtedly one of the most paying crops of the farm.

HAY. We export large quantities of hay pressed in bales, but its economy will admit of argument. It would no doubt be far better for us in the end, to consume our hay on our farms and raise and sell stock. A continual cropping and no return to the soil in the shape of manure would soon make our fields barren. But there are cases when I would advise a farmer to sell off all the hay he could possibly spare, retaining only enough to keep what animals would be absolutely necessary for family and farm use,—and that is when he is in debt; but at the same time remember he should neglect no opportunity to collect and obtain all the fertilizing matter possible from various sources, that his fields may not run out. With hay at ten dollars a ton, or higher, a farmer who tries to make both ends meet may soon pay for quite a snug little farm, and when once out of debt he is free to do as he pleases,—erect new buildings, raise fine cattle, and feel independent.

OTHER CROPS. There are some other crops that will be grown to a limited extent. Some flax will be sown, but in the absence of a market for the raw material, it cannot be profitably grown. The present high prices of wool and cotton, will, perhaps, cause many attempts to grow it for domestic use. But we all earnestly hope our present national difficulties may soon be adjusted, and these articles be brought down to their proper price.

In conclusion, I can only say, the hour for labor is here, and as help is scarce, we shall have to "go into it with our sleeves rolled up," and not spare the "elbow grease." But let us remember that there are some things in which "haste makes waste," as, for an example, the plowing and working of wet land. Don't touch it till it will crumble and work mellow; and another thing, remember our crops at harvest are not necessarily, in accordance with the number of acres we may have under cultivation, so don't run over five acres, when you have only enough manure and labor to bestow on four to put it in proper condition, for most always, two acres well tilled, will produce as much as three half fed, and half cultivated. GEO. E. BRACKETT.

Belfast, April, 1863.

For the Maine Farmer

Fish and Fish Guano.

Since the discovery that certain kinds of fish can be more profitable converted into oil and guano, than to be smoked and sent to a distant market, farmers are beginning to test the merits of this guano, compared with Peruvian or other foreign fertilizers. Our sea side farmers have long dressed their naturally sterile acres with fish and fish offal, either in its crude state or composted, and find it an excellent fertilizer. But to be made available to farmers in the interior it must be concentrated in the shape of guano or something similar. I am not aware that fish guano has yet been used to any extent in this State, while in Connecticut and other States it is eagerly sought after. The *American Agriculturist* says the large pumpkin (which outstripped all the rest of the pumpkin tribe in this country and England,) raised by Wm. D. Hall, Wallingford, Conn., weighing 270½ lbs., and commanding the 1st prize of $20, was dressed with fish guano.

Now, if there is stimulus enough about it to produce the biggest pumpkins, may we not expect it will give good result in other crops?

During a visit among the Quoddy fishermen last fall, I was much interested in the fisheries and the manufacture of fish guano from herring, which abound to such an extent in and around Passamaquoddy bay, that the "treasures of the deep" are not likely to become exhausted in these waters. Lubec is said to contain three hundred miles of sea coast (following the sinuosities of the shore). This town with Eastport, including numerous islands, affords ample room for all fishing operations.

The chief guano factory is on Treat's island, under the direction of U. S. Treat, Esq., so well known for his enterprise and success in rearing, catching and *manufacturing* fish. Here are two wiers or fish traps, one 1000 feet in circumference, where 100 hhds. of herring have been taken at one tide.

The following statistics kindly furnished by my friend Treat, will doubtless interest the readers of the *Farmer*:

"We take here at the Island, about 4000 bbls. of herrings annually, which, made into oil, yields from 300 to 350 bbls. of oil—market value this season $20 per bbl. amounting to $7,000, yielding also about $2,400 worth of fish guano.

The oil is used for the same purpose as other fish oils. The people in this vicinity formerly smoked from 5,000 to 7,000 boxes of herring annually, which were worth, at that time, forty cents per box, but for the last two or three years, and more especially since the war troubles, the price has become so low that it was a losing business and they have turned their attention to working them into oil and pomace, which pays better.

The article which we make, known as fish guano, is made from fish (herring?) first salted slightly and washed, then pressed under powerful jack screws. The oil and water run off into tubs, the oil floats and is dipped off, the pomace is then dried by solar heat so as to take out 75 per cent of water. It is then ground in a mill about as fine as Peruvian guano, resembling it much in color and smell, and containing nearly as much ammonia, phosphates and other fertilizing properties. We sell it at $30 per ton—put up in sacks of 125 lbs. each—16 bags to the ton. We make about 300 tons annually, which is nearly all shipped to Connecticut, where it is used in raising corn, grain, tobacco and nearly all crops. It is sown on the furrow, say from 600 to 900 lbs. to the acre, well harrowed in with the grain. Corn is treated in the same way, with the exception of, say 125 lbs. extra to the acre composted with three times loam, mixed under cover and shoveled over several times for ten days before planting, using one handful to each hill."

Friend Treat's success in applying fish guano and offal almost entirely as a manure for his farm, shows its value there. In 1845, when he purchased the island, it cut only about 6 tons of hay; for several years past he has cut from 30 to 36 tons on 15 to 20 acres of land, which we Kennebeckers would think nearly worthless in its natural state. In fact the cultivated portion of the island resembles a fertile garden in productiveness. In allusion to fish offal, he says it is too strong to apply to the seeds or roots of plants—it should always be composted with muck or loam. "If used as a top dressing for grass lands it should be renewed once in two or three years, but when plowed and harrowed in, it has grown three tons of hay to the acre for more than ten years."

He also alludes to the value of sea weed as a fertilizer—has sent samples of it to Prof. Johnson of Connecticut, who has analyzed it, and recommends it as a good fertilizer. S. L. Goodale in his report on sea weeds, speaks highly of it; it contains every element that will grow grain. He says:

"It is a valuable dressing here on the sea coast, but would act much better in the country away from the action of the sea; as 75 per cent. of water can be taken from it and leave all its fertilizing qualities, and made easy of transportation, it could be afforded at $12 per ton. There is enough sea weed on our sea coast to make the State of Maine a garden."

As some of our farmers have already tried the effects of fish guano, and others have just purchased the article for coming crops, it is presumed we may hear from them soon through the *Farmer*, giving the quality of the guano, whether made from herring, porgies, or other fish, fine or coarse?

If this guano proves what it claims to be for our farms and gardens, we need no longer send to Peru, or distant islands for fertilizers. Our country has no *gold* to spare. S. N. T.

For the Maine Farmer.

Sick Lambs---Answer to Query.

MESSRS. EDITORS: In answer to V. H. Sprague's query as to what ails his lamb, I would just say when any of my sheep are taken so, (which was a common thing among them one year ago,) I call it poison they have eaten with their food; and I give them a four ounce phial full of hog's lard and new milk of equal parts. If one dose does not cure, give them the second, which has never failed of a cure with me.

Yours truly, A FARMER.

Wellington, April 10*th* 1863.

Agricultural Miscellany.

Preparation of Bones.

DEAR SIR:—Your letter in relation to the preparation of bones for plants, and their value for the grape, is at hand.

My other duties at present forbid my doing justice to this subject; but hoping to be able to touch it again, I will, in all brevity, notice the points referred to.

First, then, as to preparing bones for plants. The process is partly *mechanical and partly chemical*. The bones must be first reduced to a greater or less degree of fineness, by mechanical means, and then be operated upon by chemical agents, to render them soluble.

The work of reducing some bones to anything like powder, is fraught with almost insuperable difficulties. No practicable method of doing it has yet been devised, and yet the success of the subsequent chemical process, is often dependent upon a degree of fineness being attained, that has not been reached in any rawbone superphosphate that I have seen. To reduce raw bones by hand without the aid of machinery, is a most laborious and unremunerating operation.

Burned bones are very easily reduced to an impalpable powder, but after reduction, could be further reduced by fermentation, as raw bones may, and by burning they lose about 4 per cent. of nitrogen, which it is very desirable to preserve.

Raw bones are very easily burned by piling them up with wood, and setting fire to the latter; a good wheelbarrow load of wood will burn a ton of raw bones, and leave a mixed white and coaly mass, which is very easily broken up with a mallet, flail or other implement, to beat them with.

The chemical part of the process is as various as are the means that may be employed to perform the mechanical part.

Bones may be fermented in a great variety of ways. They may be kept moist and warm till they are broken up, under the decomposing action of the organic matter in them. Or they may be mixed with decomposing putrescent matter by constant contact with which they are gradually decomposed. In this way whole bones may, in the course of a few months, be reduced, and thus the labor of breaking them up, by mechanical means, be avoided; if, however, they are first somewhat broken up, it would be better, as the fermenting action is thereby rendered more intense. The bones, either whole, or after being broken into large pieces, may be thrown into a box, barrel, or hogshead, and let down into the ground in a moist place, where the drainings of the cow yard, the urine from a privy, the soap suds from the wash tub, the slops of dish water, or any water containing organic matter, liable to become putrescent, may keep them constantly moist. They should not be allowed to become dry, nor should be constantly covered with water, nor should the water pass through them and run away by soaking into the earth. In filling the vessel with bones, dead animals, spoiled meat, hair, wool, hoofs, horns, or any other similar matter may be thrown in with them. The whole should be pounded down to a compact mass. It is by no means necessary that the vessel containing the bones be sunk into the earth; if kept on its surface, and the proper conditions of moisture observed, the decomposition will go on, but when sunk, these conditions are more easily kept up.

Another indispensable condition is a proper temperature; that of a comfortably heated room in winter, or of the ordinary temperature in summer, is what is required. The only advantage of using warm liquids to wet the bones is the temperature thereby obtained. It is best to carry out such experiments in summer time, when the solar heat is sufficient to ensure the decomposition. It is, further, not even necessary that the bones be put into a vessel at all; such a hole should not be of the nature of a *groove*, narrow and deep, but a hemispherical sink twice or thrice as wide as deep, and if convenient it should have a clay bottom,

In all the above cases a coating of fresh stable manure thrown over the top of the fermenting mass, to the depth of eight or ten inches, will accelerate the process, and help to maintain the conditions required. Immediately beneath this manure a thin layer of coal dust from the bottom of an old coal pit may be thrown; this will prevent the putrescent mass from evolving offensive gases, and at the same time absorb what little ammonia may be evolved. After from four to six weeks it will be found that the hard bones will have been so far reduced that a spade can be forced down through them without difficulty. Bones, which when fresh, would have required a twenty horse power engine to crush them, now crumble beneath the foot of a man. After about from two to three months they may be shoveled out, cut, pounded and mixed up with a shovel, and applied to the land.

Another process is to make alternate layers of bones and fresh stable manure in a sink, and throw over them any of the liquids mentioned above, and to cover the whole with stable manure, and let them ferment from eight to ten weeks, when the bones can be pounded and mixed up for use. Still another process is to pack away the bones, as in the first method above, in a hogshead or box, and mix good unleached wood ashes with them, (at least a bushel of ashes to a barrel of bones,) and pour water or soap suds over them; in this case they may be kept covered with water at first, and after five or six weeks this water may be allowed to evaporate and a decomposed, soapy mass will remain, which, on drying, may be pounded up. This mass is the best possible manure for grapes, as it contains phosphate of potash, both the acid and base of which are required in large quantity by this plant.

If the bones are burned, or if a phosphatic guano, or a mineral phosphate be used, since they contain no fermentable organic matter, they cannot be decomposed by the above methods, at least not by all of them; but the application of sulphuric acid to them will convert them into superphosphates, in which state their phosphoric acid is readily assimilable by plants. Some manure makers have talked nonsense about phosphoric acid rendered soluble from mineral phosphates, not being assimilable by plants; such vagaries are altogether beneath criticism, and serve only to exhibit the ignorance of their authors.—*Dr. Evan Pugh.*

Paving Cellars.

We know of nothing which combines neatness, cheapness and durability to so great an extent, for a cellar bottom, as a pavement of cobble stones. The material is every where abundant in this part of the country, costs nothing, can be easily laid, and the work, if well done, will last a life time. Several years since we paved our barn cellar, which was sometimes too moist for comfort, with this material, and we have had since a hard, dry and even surface over which carts can be driven without injury, and which can be swept easily as a house floor. Last fall we paved the cellar of our residence in the same way, and our experience with it thus far is such that we consider it greatly preferable to any cemented cellar we have ever seen. This is a kind of work very suitable for rainy days, and those of our readers who desire to keep the cellars of their farm buildings in the best shape possible, will do well to try the cobble stone pavement whenever opportunity is offered.—*Plowman.*

LEMON PIE. Two cups of sugar, two cups of warm water, two eggs, two lemons, three ounces of butter, one tablespoonful corn starch. Grate the rind of the lemons, use the juice of both lemons, but the rind of only one, or it will make it bitter; beat the sugar and eggs together, then add the juice and rind, then the butter and corn starch, then add the warm water; this is sufficient for two pies. We consider this a very excellent pie.

The Culture of Wheat.

"Bread is the staff of life." Wheat bread is so universally popular, and what according to the analyses of the chemists, contains so much nourishment as wheat bread? There is no other so palatable to most persons, and, at the same time, can be eaten so long without palling on the appetite, as the bread of wheat flour.

There is no crop, also, more easily raised on suitable lands, or that may be grown to more profit to the farmer or more benefit to the State. It sometimes fails, as do most other crops, but even this failure is quite likely to be considerably checked, when we come to understand its true mode of cultivation,—such, perhaps, as the preparation of the seed and getting it into the ground early.

In England, one of the best farming countries in the world, wheat is the principal crop, that upon which the farmer mainly relies, says Mr. Colman, for his money returns, and for the payment of his labor and rent, and to which his attention is principally directed. In France an immense crop of wheat is gathered. Statistical accounts have shown that in England upwards of *one hundred and eleven millions of bushels* have been raised in a year, and in France about *two hundred millions of bushels!*

In all our States, out of New England, this crop, as in Great Britain, is the money crop. In the Western States, a farmer who has a crop of wheat in the ground, gets what he wants for his family at the nearest store on the credit of the wheat, and when ready for market it is hauled to the store and received in payment, and the balance, if any, credited to the farmer, passing thus as the medium of payment in the dealings of the farmer at the store or, otherwise, is carried to the nearest mill, and sold for cash.

It is always a cash article where nothing else is, and always easily transferable as cash, or as the best and readiest medium in exchanges. In the Middle States, in Pennsylvania, New York, Maryland; in Virginia and Ohio, it is on about the same footing in commerce, and is, in like manner, relied upon as the thing needful to the farmer to pay for those articles of necessary use which he does not raise and is obliged to buy. It may undoubtedly be made as important in the produce of a Massachusetts farm.

It should be remembered by every farmer, that it is not so much the amount of what he produces that enables him to succeed in his business, as what he is able to retain and use for his own pleasure. His first effort, therefore, it seems to us, should be to produce himself everything required for the use of his own family:—that is, everything adapted to the climate and his peculiar location and soil. This saves transportation, loss in exchanges, and loss of time in marketing. It would require a considerable amount of all these, to raise corn or potatoes enough to exchange for the flour, for a year, required by a family of eight or ten persons. Would it not be better for New England farmers, as a general thing, to devote an acre to wheat, save all the cost incident upon exchanging, and eat the product of their own fields? We think it would. A farmer needs a good deal of skill to trade advantageously with those whose wits are sharpened by making trade the business of life, and who are too often unscrupulous in their transactions. The more directly the farmer's products come from his fields to his table, the more profit he will find in them.—*N. E. Farmer.*

Turning Stock to Grass.

"Should stock be turned to grass early?" is a question frequently asked, but it cannot be answered in a word. The expediency of the act alluded to depends on various circumstances; we must consider the effects on the animals, and the effects on the grass, or on the land.

1. In regard to animals, we believe the effects of turning them to grass early are generally beneficial. After long confinement and a diet of dry food, the animal hankers for the early grass, and it operates to purify the blood and give a healthy circulation, which aids the secretive glands,—both the milk-forming and flesh-forming. We are confident that observation will support these conclusions, and there are on record the results of some careful experiments which nearly demonstrate their correctness; but we are unable to make particular reference to them at this time. We recollect having read, not long since, an account of a trial on a pretty extensive scale, made in Virginia, the points of which were, that of two lots of cattle of equal quality, as near as it was practicable to have them, one lot was turned to pasture as soon as the grass had started enough for them to crop it; the other lot was kept up several weeks longer, being well fed with meal, and then turned on a part of the same pasture which had been divided into two equal parts for the experiment, it being originally of similar quality throughout. The result was that though the lot turned out last was quite as heavy and in the highest order when they left the yard, the lot first turned out gained much the most in the course of the season. We have seen similar results in horses and sheep. If, therefore, the question was restricted to the stock, we should not hesitate to answer in the affirmative.

We fully endorse the views presented in the above, which we copy from the last number of the *Country Gentleman*. Observation and experience long ago convinced us that it is better to turn out our stock early in the spring, rather than late. The sudden change of diet from dry feed to plentiful green pastures is very apt to produce serious derangements to the digestive organs of cattle which can be entirely avoided by turning them out so early that they will be unable to obtain, at first, anything more than a scanty bite of green herbage. Any inconvenience that the animals may experience from a short supply of food for a few days, cannot be compared, it seems to us, with the injuries which result from a sudden surfeiting with green grass, when the time of pasturing is delayed until the grass has acquired considerable growth.—*Plowman.*

Sheering Sheep without Washing.

As this is one of the questions agitating sheep breeding communities, everything upon the subject is of interest just now. The following opinion was expressed at a late meeting of the Skaneateles (N. Y.) Farmers' Club, as reported in the Skaneateles *Democrat*:

W. R. Willetts called attention particularly to the subject of washing sheep, which was discussed with much interest. The practice of sheep washing—of plunging into a cold bath, animals naturally averse to wet and cold, and easily injured by those considerations, in the name of purification, often though it be in an exceedingly dirty pool, and then throwing them out with wool generally thoroughly wet, (but *never* thoroughly cleansed,) to travel in dirt and lie in dirt for three or four weeks before shearing, was declared, without a dissenting voice, to be a needless operation, supported by the force of custom, and injurious alike to the best interests of producers and manufacturers. It was not considered more difficult to determine the true value of entirely unwashed wool, by reference to its shrinkage after thorough cleansing by the manufacturer, than to determine the value of that which has passed through the often sham process of slight manipulation in cold water; and if buyers will do justice by proper discrimination, it appears that a large number, if not all the wool growers of our section, stand ready to abandon this practice, which subjects both "man and beast" to so laborious and disagreeable an operation, and which falls so far short of accomplishing the avowed purpose.

But it further appeared in the discussion that if buyers and manufacturers continue to demand the old practice by paying a premium on it, farmers will doubtless continue as heretofore, to wash most of their sheep "after a manner," and buyers will continue to purchase wool as heretofore, the washed and the unwashed in the same lot, often without knowing the difference.

Strawberry Culture.

Rev. Mr. Knox, the celebrated strawberry culturist of Pittsburgh, Pa., spoke as follows, (at a recent Horticultural meeting at St. Louis,) concerning the culture of his favorite berry. He has probably been the most successful culturist in this country, and his remarks will be read with interest. We use them as reported in the Society's proceedings, a neat little pamphlet promptly issued by this enterprising Society.

"The soil I prefer, is a clay on limestone subsoil; a light clay; this is the soil I have, and the finest strawberries I have seen were from soils of this character. In its preparation I change according to the variety I plant, and the time I expect the plantation to last. Some varieties have to be removed frequently. I don't stir the soil so deeply. Some of my best strawberries had only plowing from eight to ten inches in depth. If I want a bed to last long I stir the soil from fifteen to twenty inches, and if necessary drain it. The soil is stirred with a common plow for two horses, and then a Mapes' subsoil plow drawn by two yoke of oxen.

In planting I make rows two and a half feet apart, and set the plants ten inches apart in the rows. I have made some changes which I think valuable. If I plant strawberries alone, I plant three rows eighteen feet apart, the three rows take three feet of ground; I then have a hill between the paths, two feet, to give room to cultivate and gather. I planted four acres of Concord Grapes in rows eight inches apart, between the rows of grapes, put three rows of strawberries; this left two and a half feet between the grapes and strawberries. I cultivate these strawberries for plants so as to keep them distinct.

My first crop from ground is plants for sale in summer, fall and next spring. The second season gives a good crop of berries, and a few grapes. The third year have a good crop of grapes, and the strawberries will pay for all till the grapes bear.

I keep down the runners to get the fruit in perfection, of the best quality and largest size. I pinch off the runners to throw all the growth into fruit stems; the runners take too much from the plant and injure the fruit the next season.

I never stir the soil after May, and the fibrous roots should not be broken; use the hoe as sparingly as possible, only to chop up the weeds; they are mostly cultivated by hand.

I attach great importance, to mulch, and think if mulch was more tried in the South, they would be more successful. I mulch with straw; prefer rye straw threshed by the flail. In the fall it protects the plants; prevents them being thrown out by the frost. In spring the straw is removed from the crown of the plant and left off till fall. This keeps the fruit clean and it brings a good price. It keeps the ground moist and makes the plants bear much longer; the whole ground is covered. I think oat straw too light and short. If it is put on before rain there is no trouble with the wind blowing it."

High Feeding.

In fattening cattle and sheep, or in keeping milch cows, few farmers appreciate the advantage of high feeding. A large amount of food is required to keep the animal alive, and the milk or flesh and fat which we obtain is derived from the food given in excess of this quantity. If a horse will draw a ton, and the empty wagon weighs 15 cwt., we can only take a load of 5 cwt.; but attach another horse and we can take a load of 25 cwt. In other words, the effective power of the two horses is five times as much as the one.

It is so in feeding milch cows and in fattening cattle and sheep—it is a few pounds of extra feed that we give them which produces the desired milk and fat. To give only enough food to keep the animals in a stationary condition, when the object is to get them fat, is manifestly absurd, and to give them only a little more than is necessary, and thus get only a little fat, is also very poor economy, when by a few pounds more food we might double or treble the amount of our milk.

We do not mean to be understood as saying that farmers do not let their fattening cattle and sheep have all the food they will eat. This is not the case. They let them have food enough, but it is not so nutritious as it should be. We do not feed enough grain.

We are aware that this will seem strange doctrine to some of our readers in this vicinity, and in the Eastern States, where grain is now so high, and beef, mutton and pork so low. But in truth, this does not affect the question. Hay is quite as high, relatively, as grain, and if it will pay at all to fatten cattle or sheep, it will pay to feed them well. In fact it will not pay to feed them in another way. We do not say that cattle can be fattened here at a profit. We hardly see how such can be the case, at the present price of beef and grain, but it is useless to attempt to obviate the difficulty by stinting them in their food. If high feeding does not pay, poor feeding certainly will not.—*Genesee Farmer.*

A Diminutive Breed of Cattle.

In the report of the Secretary of the Massachusetts State Board of Agriculture for 1862, Mr. Flint gives the following description of the cows of Brittany, a province in the north of France, as observed by him at the International Exhibition in London last summer.

"The little Bretinne cows pleased me exceedingly. Standing only about three feet high on their legs—the most

Maine Farmer.

Augusta, Thursday, April 23, 1863.

Terms of the Maine Farmer.

$2.25 per annum, or $2.00 if paid within three months of the date of Subscription.

☞ *These terms will be rigidly adhered to in all cases.* ☜

All payments made by subscribers to the *Farmer* will be credited in accordance with our new mailing method. The printed date upon the paper, in connection with the subscriber's name, will show the time to which he has paid, and will constitute, in all cases, a valid receipt for moneys remitted by him.

Notice.

Mr. H. P. Weeks will call upon subscribers in Waldo County.

Mr. Jas. Sturgis will visit subscribers in Kennebec County.

Mr. Warren Fuller of Hartland, will call upon subscribers in Somerset County.

Mr. S. N Taber will call upon Subscribers in Sagadahock County.

"Steady."

There is a word—a phrase well known to every seaman who holds the helm, and which is a word of much good and excellent meaning. "Steady" is the word. The adoption of it in the pursuits of life, tends to success, while the repudiation, or the non-observance of it tends to failure. It cannot be otherwise in the nature of things. A man who, as Webster has it, is "constant in mind, purpose or pursuit, not fickle, changeable or wavering, not easily moved or persuaded to alter a purpose, steady in his principles, steady in his purpose, steady in the pursuit of an object, steady in his application to business," cannot help, unless great and insurmountable obstacles intervene, to accomplish what he has undertaken to do.—We would not intimate, by this, that there should be no changing from old systems or modes of operation, to those which are manifestly improved ones. It should be one of the duties of a steady man to *steadily* watch the progress of things, and *steadily* adopt any and all improvements that are actually such. But we mean that a man should not so often change his pursuits and his purposes, and his principles, as to leave them half accomplished, and half finished, and flit away in pursuit of other objects having no connection and no affinity with them. Such a man, instead of being *steady*, might be enrolled in the company with good old Jacob's son Reuben, "unstable as water," and like him will "never excel."

Without wishing to throw any imputation on the good people of our agricultural community, we will nevertheless express the fear, that there is at the same time, danger of the departure of some of them from that regularity of pursuit in their business, which is undoubtedly a requisite of success—that some of them give symptoms, as the doctors say, of ignoring the good old word "steady," without which, success in agriculture, as well as in all other pursuits, cannot obtain even in a limited scale. It is a Yankee trait to be easily excited at the prospect of any new enterprise, especially if it borders on speculation, and the "almighty dollars" loom up a little in the misty distance.

We are led to these remarks, from a knowledge that some of our friends are contemplating almost a radical change in their former routine of agriculture, and, as the phrase is, "going into wool." Now it is a comfortable thing to "go into wool" to a certain extent. Wool-growing a few years ago was not very profitable, and many farmers "went out of wool," or in other words, sold off their sheep to the butcher, and took hold of other branches exclusively. We thought at the time, some of them did wrong, for their farms were well adapted to sheep, and they had their fixtures all adapted to sheep husbandry. As they had made that their leading business, it would have been better for them to have continued it, and waited for "a turn in the times" to put it in better condition. There are some other branches of cultivation also, now exciting inquiry and speculation, such as flax-growing, tobacco, and the like. Now we do not dislike these movements, provided they do not wholly supercede and root out old branches of industry. If you have found out for what branch of cultivation, or husbandry your farm is best adapted, and that branch has been your leading pursuit, and it has been managed *steadily*, and found to be remunerating, by all means keep it your leading business, although, for the time, there are others now offering themselves and promising more lucrative returns. If you embark in these new ones, let it be done cautiously, prudently, and as minor pursuits, at least for the present. Let "steady" be the watchword. In the course of years it will be found that no one branch of industry is uniformly prosperous. They all have their "ups and their downs."

Prosperity is contingent on many circumstances, and the concurrence of those that are favorable, or those unfavorable, bring about fluctuations in all business. It will also be found, that the production of all the necessaries of life, if steadily attended to, will, in the course of years, although sometimes more and sometimes less profitable, have an average remuneration, which will make it satisfactory to the *steady* men who have not varied their course of proceedure too far either way. We therefore respectfully suggest to those of our friends who snuff a fortune in some of the proposed changes in the leading business of the farm, that "caution is the parent of safety," and in accordance with that sentiment, advise them to be careful not to make too radical a change immediately. We know not what the times are to be. Sudden war has produced heavy fluctuations in one direction—sudden peace will produce as strong changes the other way. The path of business safety, lies in a middle course, and a steady pursuit of what time and experience have proved surely, though perhaps moderately, profitable through a series of years.

For our Soldiers. Major Dill, the State Agent at Washington, in a letter home, says: "Don't send the soldiers *mince pies*; they make well men sick, and sick men worse." In enumerating the articles to be sent, he mentions dried or smoked fish; pickles, well put up in kegs; cheese and butter and dried fruit of all kinds. Especially send them the *home paper*. Packages for soldiers sent to the care of Major Seward Dill, as above, will be promptly fowarded to their destination.

☞ John Bradbury, of Montville, is an honest man. Recently a letter containing money intended for another person of the same name, was taken out of the post-office by him, and upon discovering the mistake, he took measures to have it restored to the rightful owner. We are glad to record the fact for the imitation of others who may be placed in like circumstances of temptation.

☞ We notice among the officers of the New City Government of Portland, the name of Henry P. Deane, Esq., as City Solicitor. The professional ability and standing of Mr. Deane eminently qualify him for the duties of this responsible position. His friends in the eastern portion of the State and the Provinces, where he is personally and professionally known, will be gratified to hear of the well merited appointment.

☞ The next quarterly session of the Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance in this State, will be held in Portland, commencing on Tuesday 28th inst. Free return tickets furnished on the Kennebec & Portland Railroad.

☞ A Glass Factory is about being started in Portland. Hon. J. B. Brown is one of the principal owners.

The War News of the Week.

There can be no doubt, we think, from the intimations contained in despatches and private letters, that a very important movement is in progress by the army of Gen. Hooker. It is known that a large force, consisting mostly of cavalry, with sufficient artillery and infantry support, under Gen. Stoneman, has been for some days in motion towards Culpepper, for the purpose, as is believed, of cutting off the railroad communications of the rebel forces at Fredericksburg. We had a report on Saturday, that Gen. Stoneman had crossed the Rappahannock at one of the upper fords, and had actually reached Gordonsville, driving out the enemy, and occupying the place. The statement lacks confirmation, although there can be little doubt that such a result is one of the contemplated objects of the movement. By a bold and rapid march, with troops unencumbered with baggage, and an enterprising commander, it can be successfully accomplished. The heavy rains of the past week may have interfered somewhat with the execution of the plan, but we shall not be surprised to hear within a very few days some stirring and encouraging news from the army of the Rappahannock.

The news from Southeastern Virginia becomes more and more interesting. Gen. Longstreet, with a rebel force numbering 60,000, as reported, has made a demonstration upon Suffolk, with the object, as is supposed, of preventing the sending reinforcements to North Carolina for the relief of Gen. Foster. Several attacks have been made upon our fortifications, but by the aid of our gunboats in the Nansemond river, the enemy has been uniformly repulsed. A gallant engagement between the gunboats and the rebel batteries took place on the 14th inst., resulting in the defeat of the enemy, although one of the fleet was partially disabled in the encounter.

We have the gratifying intelligence that Gen. Foster has been relieved from his dangerous position at Washington, N. C. On Tuesday last a steamer with a regiment of troops and a supply of provisions and ammunition succeeded in running the rebel batteries on Tar River. Gen. Foster has since arrived at Newbern.

It is by no means certain that the attempt to reduce the fortifications at Charleston has been abandoned. The President is reported to have issued peremptory orders for the renewal of the attack by the Monitors. Capt. Worden, gives it as his decided opinion that the iron-clads can batter down the walls of Sumter. Deserters from Charleston bring information that in the attack on the 7th, Sumter was breached in several places and that the rebel General Ripley telegraphed to the city that there was danger of the obstructions in the channel being forced, creating quite a panic among soldiers and civilians. Complaint is made against Admiral Dupont for withdrawing from the attack, and it is stated that a feeling of dissatisfaction at the result, prevails extensively among the sailors as well as the soldiers of the expedition.

The latest news from Charleston is by way of Richmond. The papers state that our troops are in occupation of Cole's Island and other islands of the harbor in considerable force.

The latest news from Vicksburg is from rebel sources. Gen. Grant is executing some new movement which is not allowed publicity. From all that can be gathered, we judge that our forces are investing the city from below. We hold New Carthage, on the Louisiana shore, 20 miles from Vicksburg. Grant's troops are also said to be occupying Grenada. Our troops have been embarked at Lake Providence, and have again concentrated before Vicksburg.

Admiral Farragut with his vessels, the Hartford Albatross and the ram Switzerland still blockade the mouth of the Red river, thus cutting off rebel supplies to Vicksburg from that quarter.

Another of the most active and successful of the rebel blockade runners has come to grief. On the night of the 12th inst. steamer Stonewall Jackson (formerly the Leopard) while attempting to run into Charleston harbor, was chased by half a dozen blockaders, which fired at her, and she received several shots through her hull. The captain, finding it impossible to escape, ran the steamer on the beach and burned her. The cargo consisted of several pieces of field artillery, two hundred barrels of saltpetre, forty thousand army shoes and a large assortment of merchandise.

Southern papers give full confirmation of the success of Gen. Granger over Van Dorn, at Franklin, Tenn. The rebels admit that their loss was heavy, and that they had to retreat after six hours' hard fighting.

We have a doubtful report also from the Richmond paper of the 16th inst. that two gunboats and three transports had been destroyed on the Cumberland river by Wheeler's rebel cavalry.

The Failure to take Charleston. Some of the correspondents of the press, who were permitted to be eye-witnesses of the iron-clad fight at Charleston, are not satisfied that every means was resorted to to ensure success. The editor of the Baltimore *American* expresses the following opinion:

"The reason why Charleston has not been destroyed by the iron-clad fleet, even if Sumter had not been taken, is the dreadful fear that overshadowed the fleet authorities of rebel torpedoes. Farragut had the same to encounter at New Orleans with wooden ships, but he dashed into his work and considered that the risk of life was a part of the duty of a naval officer; that 'great risks were necessary to secure great results.'

The Secretary of the Navy sent down here appliances to be used in removing the obstructions in the harbor. The rafts and torpedoes have been here nearly two months, and the attempt to take Charleston has been abandoned without their usefulness being considered for a moment. One of the rafts was taken in by the Weehawken, with grapnels attached to it to catch torpedoes, but they refused to have the torpedoes, connected with it. They were afraid the torpedoes might kick backward, although they had been experimented with, and even the raft had not been injured.

One of these torpedoes, containing seven hundred pounds of powder, would have swept away the obstructions in the harbor, and enabled the fleet yesterday afternoon to go up and bombard the city. They were, however, not used, and this great national retribution is abandoned."

☞ The Keyes' Edge Tool Company, chartered by the Legislature of 1861, are about making a permanent location at Lewiston. The Franklin Company of that place have offered to erect suitable buildings and rent the same for a period of ten years, the Tool Company to have the right to purchase at cost, at any time during that period. It is intended to employ 300 hands and use 200 horse power in propelling the machinery of the works. The offer of the Franklin Company, which is a free gift, is estimated at from $25,000 to $50,000. In order, however, to put the factory in working order, it is proposed to raise $50,000 by subscription in stock; one half of which it is expected, will be taken in Lewiston; the other half, in Bath, Portland, Boston and Wilton.

Oxford Plumbago Mining Co. We learn from the Oxford *Democrat* that the above mentioned company has been organized by choice of the following officers. Directors—S. P. Shaw of Boston; J. N. Winslow of Portland; A. W. Spencer, J. B. Prince of Boston; H. Clay Smith of Portland; J. W. Preston and Josiah Caldwell of Boston. Treasurer—A. D. Sampson of Boston. Clerk—J. W. Preston. At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, S. P. Shaw, Esq., was unanimously elected President.

☞ Capt. Cooper, of ship John A. Park, of Hallowell, destroyed by the Alabama, has arrived home. The Park was taken March 2d, lat. 29, lon. 28, on her voyage from New York to Buenos Ayres.

Military Education of the People. We find in Secretary Flint's account of his European tour a description of the military power of Switzerland, and of the methods practiced for giving the people a thorough military education—all the able-bodied men between nineteen and thirty, being subjected to an annual field practice of ten days or more, wherein they become thoroughly trained in the duties of the field and the camp. A fixed proportion of these are required to be cavalry soldiers, each one furnishing his own horse, to whose education and training as much attention is given as to his own. Horses are also used in the artillery service, which, like those in the cavalry, are trained and accustomed to every kind of duty likely to be exacted of them in actual campaign. These horses range from six to nine years of age, and when completely educated, are registered like soldiers. Why would not such a system of military education, with suitable regulations, be an important addition to the Institutions of our country? What advantages our government would have possessed, at the outbreak of this rebellion, if it could have commanded the service of a people, all of whom had been trained from their youth up, in military tactics—and to have called to the service the thousands of horses which its exigencies demanded, all trained to the evolutions of the field, and accustomed to the din and conflict of war!

In regard to the elements of Military Education as taught in the schools, the Report remarks:

"The amount and thoroughness of military instruction in the schools vary somewhat in the different cantons, though in all the cantonal schools military instruction is given. In Berne, for example, the cantonal schools rank somewhat like the Grammar and higher grade public schools in Boston, or the large towns generally in Massachusetts. They are open to all boys, upon examination. All the boys in these schools are organized as military corps, and officered from their own class, but provided by government with special military instructors, and furnished with small muskets, rifles or carbines, suitable to the strength and age of the boys; or, if organized into artillery corps, they are supplied with small side-arms and field pieces, which they can wield without difficulty. For these arms arsenals are provided by the government, and custodians are appointed to keep them safely and in good condition, when not in actual use. The military instructors are officers of the federal military organization; educated men who have seen service, and who are *au fait* in the theory and art of war. The time devoted to military studies and training in the manual exercises varies with the season, and in the various cantons. During the summer about three half days a week is the average time."

Death of Surgeon Bates of the 11th Maine. We have received the following communication containing the proceedings of the officers of the 11th Maine, in reference to the death of Assistant Surgeon J. T. Bates, on the 11th of the present month. We cheerfully comply with the request to publish the same:

Headquarters, 11th Me. Vol., Beaufort, S. C., April 12th, 1863.

General Orders, No. 5.

It is with deep regret that the Colonel commanding announces the death of 1st Lieut. J. T. Bates, Assistant Surgeon of 11th Regiment Maine Volunteers. He died the 11th inst., on board U. S. Transport Cahawba, on the passage from North Edisto to this place.

Dr. Bates entered the service of the United States as Assistant Surgeon of the Eleventh in February, 1862, and for more than fourteen months has faithfully and ably performed the duties of his office. The severity of his labors impaired his constitution to such a degree that he became an easy prey to typhoid fever, resisting its attack only five days. Dr. Bates has given his life to his country no less than if he had fallen in battle. He deserves well of his country.

As a mark of respect for a faithful officer, a kind and upright man, it is ordered that the commissioned officers of the regiment wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

By order of H. M. Plaisted, Col. Com.
Henry O. Fox, 1st. Lieut, Adjutant.

Died, April 11th, 1863, on board Steamship "Cahawba," in Port Royal river, S. C., of typhoid fever, Dr. John T. Bates, Assistant Surgeon of 11th Regiment Me. Volunteers, aged 28 years. He was formerly from Winthrop.

At a meeting of the officers of the 11th Reg't Me. Vols., in Camp at Beaufort, S. C., held April 13, 1863, in consequence of the death of Assistant Surgeon John T. Bates, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That in the death of Dr. John T. Bates, Assistant Surgeon of our regiment, the country has lost a truly loyal subject, and a faithful and efficient officer—the community a good citizen, and his family and friends an affectionate son, brother, and friend.

Resolved, That deeply lamenting his loss, we tender our heartfelt sympathy to all his family and friends.

Resolved, That one copy of these Resolutions be sent to the *Maine Farmer* for publication—one copy to his father, and one copy be kept on file in the Medical Department of this Regiment.

H. O. Fox, Adjutant—Secretary.

A true copy.
Attest: R. L. Cook, Ass't Surgeon Me. Vols.

Consolidating Regiments. An order was recently issued from the War Department for the consolidation of the various regiments of the army. It contemplated the reduction of the number of companies in each regiment, and filling their ranks to the maximum strength from the companies disbanded. Two or more regiments were to be thus consolidated into one, and the officers rendered supernumerary mustered out of service. The officers retained were to be selected by the division and corps commanders, under the instruction of the commanding general of the army or department, from among the most efficient officers of the respective regiments.

Great dissatisfaction has resulted from this proposed plan, and it is reported that the order will not be carried into effect at present in General Hooker's army. It is urged that the wiser course for the government will be, to fill up the old regiments by draft if need be, and thus avoid the creation of any new regiments made entirely from the coming levy. It is especially desirable, for the effect on the men, that the names of regiments which have seen hard service and suffered from their good conduct, should not be lost, as they would be in many cases under the order for consolidation.

Military Appointments. The following military appointments were made by Gov. Coburn under date of April 13th:

First Cavalry Regiment—1st Sergt. Horace S. Cole, Hampden, 2d Lieut. Co. A.

Fifth Regiment—1st. Lieut. Frederic G. Sanborn of Hopkinton, N. H., Capt. Co. F; 2d Lieut. Lewis H. Lunt, Brunswick, 1st Lieut. Co. I; 1st Sergt. Frank G. Patterson, Portland, 2d Lieut. Co. D; 1st Lieut. Edw. M. Robinson, Anson, Capt. Co. C; 2d Lieut. Charles A. Waterhouse, Portland, 1st Lieut. Co. C; 1st Sergeant Cyrus W. Brann, West Gardiner, 2d Lieut. Co. G.

Fifteenth Regiment—Hospital Stewart Lorenzo Dodge, Bridgton, Assistant Surgeon.

Twentieth Regiment—2d Lieut. Walter G. Merrill, Williamsburg, Capt. Co B; 1st Sergeant Frederick W. Lane, Milo, 2d Lieut. Co. B.

Twenty-fifth Regiment—1st Lieut. S. S. Brown of Baldwin, Capt. Co. K.

☞ Company B of the 23d Maine has been for some time stationed at Darnestown, Md., in guard of the Potomac river near that place. Upon the occasion of the recent removal of the regiment to another post of duty, the citizens of Darnestown united in a very flattering expression of thanks to Capt. Hall of Co. B, for the "moral, gentlemanly and courteous deportment and high bearing" of the company while stationed at that place. They pronounce it a model company and Capt. Hall a model Captain. Such testimony will be gratifying to their friends at home.

☞ The Skowhegan *Clarion* states that an unusually large number of buildings are to be erected in that town the present season, among which are a large hall, several dwelling houses, two stores, a large stable and a woolen factory.

Grafting Wax. The following are the ingredients and proportions for making the best grafting wax: Rosin, five parts; beeswax, one part; tallow, one part.

Special Meeting of the City Council.

Augusta, April 18, 1863.

Present the Mayor, and a quorum in both branches.

Luther I. Wall and Hinckley Williamson were elected Pound-keepers. The yard near Hinckley Williamson's was established as a pound for the ensuing year.

The City Solicitor was authorized to sign in behalf of the city, an agreement referring the claim made by Dorcas E. Pray against the city for damages, and also an agreement referring the claim made by the city (for taxes) against Artemas Libby as trustee on the estate of the late Peter Grant, deceased, to Hon. Jonas Cutting of Bangor.

An order directing the Street Commissioner to lay down plank on the eastern side of Water street, between Union Block and the Northern Avenue, similar to the walks on State street, was referred to the Committee on Highways; also the petition of John Parsons and others for sidewalk on the east side of North street.

The Committe on Finance were ordered to report at the next meeting, the amount necessary to be appropriated and raised by taxes the ensuing year.

Stephen Deering and the heirs of the late Reuel Williams, were voted permission to use a portion of Water street, in front of their lots next north of the Williams Block, not exceeding one-third of the width of the street, including sidewalk, for the purpose of erecting buildings.

Voted also to allow Stephen Deering to use a portion of Bridge street, at the north end of his lot, for the same purpose, not exceeding thirteen feet in width, including the seven and a half feet taken from his lot, and six feet on Front street, in the rear of said lots. Adjourned.

☞ The Concert at Meonian Hall on Saturday evening last by Mrs. Varian and Messrs. Hoffman and Draper, was well attended, and the performance in every respect of the highest order of musical excellience. Every successive visit of Mrs. Varian to this city increases the admiration entertained for her as an artiste, and the delight with which her audiences invariably listen to her performance. Mr. Hoffman is also an old favorite, and received abundant evidence of the partiality of his friends in the generous and discriminating applause which rewarded his marvellous execution upon the piano forte. Mr. Draper has been heretofore personally unknown to us, but he found no difficulty in establishing his claims upon the admiration of his audience as an accomplished singer and actor. We hope these artistes will favor our citizens with another visit.

☞ At the annual meeting of the Village School District on Saturday last, the following gentlemen, comprising the board of Directors for the ensuing year were elected, viz: B. E. Potter, J F. Sanders, S. Titcomb, Rev. C. F. Penney, Lawton Griffith. The following sums of money were raised for schools, $1,680.00; repairs $150.00; philosophical apparatus $100.00; discounts, abatements, &c., $200.00; total $2,130.00. The District also raised the salary of Mr. Waterhouse two hundred dollars, those of the Assistants of the High and Grammar Schools fifty dollars each and the teachers of the Intermediate Schools each fifty cents per week.

☞ The heavy northeast rain-storm of last week, and the rapid melting of the snow by which it was accompanied, swelled the Kennebec to an unusual height, breaking up the streams upon its upper waters, and bringing down immense quantities of ice and logs. The freshet attained its greatest height on Monday last, and is now gradually subsiding. We do not learn of any serious damages to property on the river, although a rumor was current on Monday that several bridges in Waterville and Skowhegan had been carried away by the pressure of ice upon them.

☞ Col. G. W. Ricker of the Stanley House, one of the most successful and popular landlords of Maine, retires from the business of his profession with the best wishes of the community. He has leased the establishment to Mr. Charles Sawyer, late of the Greenville House, Moose Head Lake. The new landlord takes possession on the first of May.

☞ Gov. Coburn left Augusta on Wednesday last for Washington. During his absence it is understood that he will visit the army of the Potomac for the purpose of making himself acquainted by personal observation, with the condition and needs of the Maine regiments.

The Theatre. We have received a discourse with the above title, preached at the Broomfield Street N. E. Church, Boston, by the pastor, Rev. F H. Newhall. The text is from 2d Timothy, 3:4; those desiring to read it can procure a copy at Pierce's Periodical Depot, Water St.

☞ The suit in the District Court of New Orleans against Gen. Neal Dow, for the recovery of the value of a quantity of sugar, silver ware, &c., illegally seized by his order and confiscated to the use of the troops of his command, has resulted in judgment for the plaintiff. The damages awarded by the court were $1,454.81.

Resignations. The following resignations have been received at the War Department and accepted: Capt. Burbank Spiller, 5th regiment; Capt. W. J. Chase, 9th regiment; Lt. Abel G. Rankin, 10th regiment; Lt. Robert Brady, 11th regiment; Lt. Wm. Mosely, Jr., Lts. A. T. Somerby, A. C. Peters, Hovey Austin, 16th regiment.

☞ The Portland *Evening Courier* announces the accession of Joseph B. Hall, Esq., recently of the *Press*, as associate editor and proprietor of that paper. The *Courier* has always been an excellent paper, and under the new administration is to be enlarged and otherwise improved. We wish it abundant success.

Blown Up. The new mixing mill at the powder works of J. C. Marble, Esq., in Buckfield, was blown up on Friday of last week. No cause is assigned. This is the fifth mill belonging to Mr. Marble which has been destroyed within a year. Loss about $1000.

☞ The theatrical entertainments at Meonian Hall this week under the management of Messrs. Marston and Sutton are largely attended and give much satisfaction to the play-goers. The irrisistable drollery of Marston keeps his audience in excellent humor.

The Cherub. This is a collection of songs, with music attached, for Sabbath Schools, Concerts, and Juvenile Singing. The selection is admirable, and the work will doubtless become popular. Published by Oliver Ditson & Co., Boston, and for sale in this city, at the store of I. A. Stanwood, Meonian Hall Block.

☞ Capt. Freeman McGilvery, of the 6th Maine Battery, has been promoted to the rank of Major of Artillery for gallant conduct at the battle of Cedar Mountain and during Pope's retreat.

☞ The War Department has decided that the term of service of the two years and nine months troops is to be reckoned from the date of mustering into the service as regiments.

☞ Among the deaths recently announced from the hospital in New Orleans, is John Bigley, formerly of Norridgewock and a member of Co. B, 21st Maine Regiment.

☞ A detachment of the Maine 7th regiment, under Capt. J. P. Jones, left Portland last week to join the regiment.

The Assessment of the Income Tax. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has issued the following regulations for the assessment of the Income Tax, for the year 1862, and which becomes payable on the first of May 1863:

"The Assessor and Assistant Assessors of each collection district will assess the income tax as on the 1st day of May next upon every person residing within the district liable thereto. Each person will be required to return his total income, so far specifying the sources from which it is derived as to enable the Assistant Assessor to decide what deduction shall be made therefrom. Persons whose income does not exceed the sum of $1000, and who reside in the United States, will be subject to a duty of 3 per cent. on such portion thereof as is liable to taxation, provided, however, that upon the income levied from interest on notes, bonds or other securities of the United States, a duty of 1½ per cent. will be levied. Persons whose incomes exceed $1000 will be subject to a tax of 5 per cent. on the portion thereof subject to taxation, provided, however, that upon the income derived from interest upon notes, bonds, or other securities of the United States, a duty of 1½ per cent. will be levied. Citizens of the United States residing abroad and not in the employment of the United States will be subject to a duty of 5 per cent. on the income of any property, securities or stocks owned in the United States and not exempted from the income tax, provided, however, that upon the income derived from the interest upon notes, bonds, or other securities of the United States a duty of 1½ per cent will be levied.

Every farmer or planter will be required to make return of the value of the produce of his farm or plantation, and without deduction for the labor or services of himself and his family, or for any portion of such produce consumed by himself and family.

The following deductions will be made from the aggregate income of each person, and the tax assessed upon the remainder, viz: State and local taxes assessed in the calender year preceding this assessment, to wit, from Jan. 1st, 1862, to Dec. 31st, 1862, inclusive; salaries of officers or payments to persons in the service of the United States, from which a deduction of five per cent. has been made by the disbursing officer of the Government; interest or dividends of stock, capital or deposits in any bank, trust company or savings institution, insurance, bridges, express, steamboat, ferryboat, railroad company or corporation, from which interest or dividends a duty of 3 per cent. shall have been deducted by the officers of such company or corporation, and receipts derived from advertisements on which a duty shall have been assessed and paid, also the sum of $600, except in those cases where the whole or any part of said $600 shall have been deducted from the salaries or pay of officers or persons in the service or employment of the United States; the amount actually paid for the rent of every dwelling house or estate which is the residence of the persons assessed, and the amount paid by any farmer or planter for hired labor and necessary repairs upon his farm or plantation, including the subsistence of the laborers; whenever the total income of any person exceeds $10,000 and the deductions are made therefrom upon the ground that a portion of such income has been subject to a 3 per cent. duty upon dividends or interest paid by companies, corporations or associations, as before enumerated, such person will be subject to a tax of 2 per cent. additional upon so much of his income as may have been previously subjected to a duty of 3 per cent. by officers of the company, corporations or associations before named; the guardians or trustees, whether such trustees are so by virtue of their office as executors, administrators or other judiciary capacity, are required to make a return of the income belonging to minors or other persons, which may be held in trust as aforesaid, and the income tax will be assessed upon the amount returned, after deducting such sums as are exempted from the income tax as aforesaid; provided that the exemption of $600, under Section 90 of the Excise law, shall not be allowed on account of any minor or beneficiary of a trust, except upon the statement of the guardian or trustee, made under oath, that the minor or beneficiary has no other income from which said amount of $600 may be exempted or deducted.

Whenever persons liable to assessment of income tax shall neglect or refuse to make the lists required by law, or when the lists made and tendered by such persons shall not be accepted by the Assessors or Assistant Assessors as just and proper, it shall be the duty of such Assessor or Assistant Assessor to make lists for such persons according to the best information he can obtain. Persons so assessed may take oath or affirmation as to the amount of income and deduction therefrom, agreeably to section 93. Persons receiving rent may deduct therefrom the amount paid for necessary repairs, insurance and interest on incumbrances upon such rented property. The cost of new structures or improvements to buildings shall not be deducted from the income.

An Unfortunate Affair. Despatches under date of April 12th, convey the intelligence of the death of Lieut. Col. Kimball of the 9th New York, or Hawkins' Zouaves, from a pistol shot fired by Gen. Corcoran. The following is the account of the affair as given by the correspondent of the New York *Herald*:

"At three o'clock this morning Gen. Corcoran was proceeding to the front of his division, by order of Gen. Peck, when he was halted at a short distance from town by some one then to him unknown. The person who halted him said he could not pass, and demanded to know who he was. The General replied by saying that he was 'Gen. Corcoran, proceeding to the front by order of Gen. Peck.' The officer said he could not pass without the countersign. Gen. Corcoran said he should, when the other insisted that he should not, at the same time making a movement to draw his sword. Gen. Corcoran quickly demanded to know who he was, his regiment, rank, &c., and under the impression that Col. Kimball was drawing a pistol, instantly drew his own and shot him in the neck, and he died in a few minutes afterwards. Just then Quartermaster Cook rushed out and cried: "Who fired that piece?" "Is that you?" said the General. On receiving an affirmative answer, the General told the Quartermaster to look after the injured party, that he was responsible for the occurrence, and passed on. The mortal wound was then found to have been given to Lieut. Col. Kimball, of the 9th New York, who was in command of the Hawkins Zouaves. The Zouaves had but just arrived as reinforcements."

The Burning of Jacksonville.—Col. John D Rust of the 8th Maine Regiment commanding the national forces which recently occupied and evacuated Jacksonville Fla., has made his report to Assistant Adjutant General Halpine, of the Southern Department, at Hilton Head, from which we are glad to learn that the reports of burnings and outrages of the troops at Jacksonville have been greatly exaggerated. After describing the various encounters with the rebels, the Colonel says:

"In accordance with Special Oorder No. 162, received from Headquarters Department of the South, I withdrew all the United States forces from Jacksonville, Fla., on the 31st ult., and embarked them on board transports, part of which had just arrived for that purpose.

While the evacuation was taken place, several fires were set—a portion of them undoubtedly by secessionists. The fires were not confined to the lines of any regiment. Perhaps twenty-five buildings were destroyed. On my arrival I found that many buildings had been burned, some by rebels, others by the Union forces from military necessity. Many Union families came away with us, our soldiers freely making all possible room for them on the transports."

The Atlantic Monthly for May is received. The opening article is on the Uncollected Writings of Charles Lamb, followed by one of Miss Prescott's stories entitled Dark Ways. Dr. O. W. Holmes contributes an interesting account of the Palmer Artificial Limbs, under the title of The Human Wheel, its Spokes and Felloes. Up the Thames, is by Hawthorne; Paul Blecker is from the authoress of Life in the Iron Mills." Prof. Agassiz's Essay on the Ten Forests of the Carberiferous Period, is dry and formal, with some sparkling sentences; Gala Days, by Gail Hamilton, and The Countess, by John G. Whittier, are both fine productions in their way. The other articles are, Give; Only an Irish Girl; Shall we Compromise, and Literary Notices. The Atlantic is the leading magazine in America, and compares favorably with the English works of its class. Terms $3 per year. Published by Ticknor & Fields, Boston, Mass.

☞ Rev. Charles Spear, well known throughout the country for many years by his benevolent labors for the reformation of criminals, died in Washington on the 13th inst.

The English Government and the Alabama. The London *Saturday Review*, which has heretofore been inclined to take the side of the South against the North in this struggle, thus candidly gives expression to its views upon the question of international rights and duties as illustrated in the case of the pirate Alabama:

"The whole history of the Alabama if now before the public, and we are able to understand precisely how it is that the English Government is charged with negligence in permitting her to go to sea, and what is the answer to this charge which Earl Russell sets up. It is a case which ought to be discussed with the most zealous impartiality. The general conviction of the uselessness of the prosecution of the war by the North, and admiration of the skill and gallantry shown by the commander of the vessel since she left England, have, it is to be feared, engendered a slight wish that the international law should somehow be made to show that it was quite legal to build the Alabama here, and to let her go out and try her luck. International law is not to be treated in this way, and if there was a duty imposed, under the circumstances, on the English Government to detain the ship, it would be a most lamentable thing if we were to refuse to acknowledge that we had done wrong, and were to trifle with the principles of law simply because there is something exciting in the adventures of the Alabama. England has every proper motive to do right in this matter. We cannot expect to be always neutrals; and if a war arises to which we are parties and the Americans are not, the power of our enemies to have ships of war built in American harbors would be a most serious danger to British commerce. If we can but clear away the passions and prejudices of the moment, we may easily see that prudence would bid us wish that the measures taken to prevent the building of ships-of-war in neutral ports should be as stringent as possible. If, as we think, Earl Russell has done all that the law permitted him to do, it is a matter of regret rather than of rejoicing that he could do no more. Some day, we may be sure, the precedent of the Alabama will be used in a way which Englishmen will find far from pleasant. Practically, it decides that ships-of-war may be built in the harbors of a neutral with an impunity that is all but complete; and this is a decision very adverse to English interests, as Mr. Adams did not fail to point out in his communications with Lord Russell."

Maine Officers. In a recent letter from the Rappahannock, by one of the correspondents of the Boston *Journal* we find the following tribute to the character of two of the most useful and capable officers of the army of the Potomac, Gen. Williams and Col. Ingalls of this State:

While Gen. Daniel Butterfield attends to the out-of-door work as chief of Gen. Hooker's staff, the more laborious office duties of the Adjutant General's Department are performed by General Seth Williams of Maine, who graduated in 1838, was breveted for gallant conduct as General Patterson's aid in the Mexican war, and has gradually risen in rank until he is fifth in the Adjutant General's Department. In September 1861, he was appointed Brigadier General, and he has been at the head of the Adjutant's Department of the Army of the Potomac since its organization. He is not only thoroughly versed in the duties of his responsible position, but a most courteous gentleman, who commands the personal respect of all who enjoy his acquaintance.

Equally responsible and far more laborious is the position of chief Quartermaster, which is ably filled by another son of Maine, Col. Rufus Ingalls, who graduated at West Point in 1839, and after receiving a brevet for gallant services in New Mexico as a dragoon officer, was transferred to the Quartermaster's Department in 1848. The Colonel also has to supply all the "transportable," whether steamers, barges, wagons, horses or mules, and to see that the animals used are in good condition. When it is taken into consideration that nearly all the mules and horses have heretofore enjoyed winter quarters, and that during the past inclement season they have been exposed to the pelting of the pitiless storms, they look very well, and reflect great credit upon Col. Ingalls. The Colonel has passed much of his time of late years on the Pacific coast, where, in crossing the plains, he has mastered the art of campaigning to perfection, and fortunate are those civilians who enjoy his hospitality on the tented field. A thorough soldier and an accomplished gentleman, Col. Ingalls is one of those who when they have determined what is their duty, fearlessly perform it. Maine has reason to be proud of the above named officers, who so well represent her at "headquarters."

Ericsson's Opinion of the Monitors. A letter from John Ericsson published, says the imperfections of the Monitors are not of a serious character; what has happened will be readily obviated for the future. Everything connected with our new fighting machines worked precisely as intended, not a single change of plan being called for.

The pilot house proving of insufficient thickness was not an unforseen circumstance. The limited experience we have in actual conflict indicated that 8 inches of thickness of iron would be sufficient, but it was by no means assumed to be a settled point, hence such construction was adopted that without removing the structure or changing its interior arrangements, any number of additional plates might be attached to the interior and its thickness increased to any extent. So with regard to the Turret, it is constructed of an interior and Kelton Cylinder comprised of plates riveted together to which any number of plates may be bolted. It is by no means yet established that our Turrets require increased thickness, excepting possibly at the base. The public will do well not to be alarmed by remarks of inexperienced observers who are startled to see indentions produced by the enemy's projectiles. We apply armor to keep out hostile shot, not to prevent scars and indentations. So far we have fully succeeded. It will be proper to observed that the supposed imperfect steering qualities are utterly groundless. No class of vessels in the navy obey their helm so readily as the Monitors. The reason is self evident, the large equipoise rudder employed is acted upon by a powerful current from the propeller with such force as to change the course of the vessel with the slightest motion of the helm. In strong currents and shallow water as in Charleston harbor, no vessel can be readily manœuvred.

Vinum Sambuci. We have been shown specimens of sacramental or pure juice Wine, prepared by Mr. Alfred Speer, of Passaic, N. J., out of the Portuguese Sambuco, a valuable grape which he cultivates in this country. In taste it assimilates to port without its heating qualities, being absolutely free from spirits further than its own fermentation affords. Preference is given to it over all other wines in New York and other hospitals, as a tonic, gentle stimulant, diuretic and sudorific. Mr. Speer has been nine years experimenting in the production of this wine, and the newest wine he sells is four years old.

Dr. Chilton, of New York, Dr. Hays of Boston, Dr. H. T. Cummings of Portland, the most eminent chemists of this country, all certify to its purity and medicinal properties, and other eminent physicians attest its value as a tonic. It is difficult or impossible to get a glass of pure port wine for invalids, and this is a palatable pure article, possessing many of the qualities of old port, being, in fact, considered superior.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Our druggists have procured some that is four years old direct from the vineyard, and will furnish information and testimonials as to the virtues of the Sambuci.

Capturing Secesh Pickets. Col. Wilder, of the 17th Indiana Regiment, recently started from Murfreesboro' with a brigade to visit the secesh at Lebanon. The result was the capture of 83 men in arms, 500 good horses, 5000 pounds of tobacco, 4000 bushels of corn, 80 tons of hay and forage, and a large quantity of wheat and flour. The way he managed to trap the rebel pickets is thus described:

"A dozen resolute men advance nearly within sight of the pickets. All but one conceal themselves. This man dons a butternut dress and advances—he beckons to the pickets; without suspicion or fear they come to meet him. Suddenly the r

The Record of the War.

Rumored Rebel Designs on New Orleans.

NEW YORK, April 14. The gunboat Miami was ashore at Hatteras Inlet on the 10th inst.

The *Times'* letter from New Orleans says Gen. Banks is fortifying all the approaches to the city strongly. The enemy are believed to have 75,000 men, who can be concentrated near the city at twelve hours' notice.

Demonstration by Longstreet on Williamsburg Repulsed.

The *Tribune* dispatch says the rebels under Longstreet attacked our forces under Keyes near Yorktown on Saturday. The rebels were repulsed and fell back to Williamsburg, leaving behind considerable ammunition and other spoils. The rebels under Pryor also at about the same time assumed a threatening attitude toward our forces at Suffolk. The purpose of the rebel activity, it was thought, was to prevent reinforcements being sent to Gen. Foster.

The Peterhoff Complication.

NEW YORK, April 14.—A London letter of the 28th ult., in the *Herald*, says probably direct orders have been sent to Admiral Milne to capture Com. Wilkes and the Vanderbilt, the special ground being the capture of the Peterhoff. Also that ten of the new vessels for the Confederates sailed last week, and two more were to sail next week.

The *Times* says the Attorney General is in doubt if the capture of the steamer Peterhoff can be sustained on the principles of public law Lord Lyons has demanded her mail, which is in New York, unopened.

The Result at Charleston not Decisive.

The *Herald* Washington dispatch says the Navy Department does not regard the result at Charleston as decisive. It is believed that the obstructions can be removed in comparatively a brief time, and that by a co-operative land and naval attack the city can be taken.

Loss of the Gunboat Washington.

NEW YORK, April 14.—The steamer Arago, from Port Royal 11th, via Charleston bar, has arrived.

The gunboat Washington ran aground on the 8th inst., in Broad river, near Port Royal Ferry. The E. B. Hale went to her assistance, but to no purpose.

The rebels brought down a light battery, and firing on her, a chance shot struck her magazine, causing her destruction. Two men were killed, two mortally wounded and eight slightly, all of the 3d R. I. Artillery.

News from Southern Sources---Destruction of a Rebel Steamer.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, April 15.—A special dispatch to the *Appeal* from Senalobia, Miss., says that thirty boats and twelve gunboats have gone up from Memphis to operate on the Cumberland. Heavy shipments are being made on the Memphis and Ohio railroad. The Corinth merchants are shipping their goods north, and the sutlers are selling their wagons. A great strategic movement is afloat.

MOBILE, April 10.—An official dispatch states that the enemy, 400 in number, mostly contraband troops, landed at Pascagoula yesterday, and were attacked by our cavalry. The enemy lost fifteen killed, and our loss was one lieutenant and one private slightly wounded. The Yankee gunboats put back to Ship Island with their wounded. Reinforcements have been sent to renew the action.

MOBILE, April 11.—Admiral Farragut is reported to be again blockading Red river.

CHARLESTON, April 12.—Last night the steamer Stonewall Jackson, formerly the Leopard, while attempting to run into this harbor, was hotly chased by half a dozen blockaders, which fired at her, and she received several shots through her hull. Capt. Blank, finding it impossible to escape, run the steamer on the beach and burned her.

The crew and passengers took to the boats and have arrived here. Very little was saved except the mails and the passengers' effects. The steamer was burned to the water's edge in sight of the Yankees. Her cargo consisted of several pieces of field artillery, 200 barrels of saltpetre, 40,000 army shoes, and a large asortment of merchandise.

Gen. Foster Relieved by Gunboats.

NEW YORK, April 15.—Intelligence reached Fortress Monroe on the 13th, that the gunboats sent to Gen Foster's assistance had succeeded in running the rebel batteries.

NEW YORK, April 15.—Private advices from Newbern of Sunday state that a communication was received from Gen. Foster, which states that he had a plenty of supplies, and believed he could withstand all the force the rebels could bring against him for three weeks if necessary.

The Enemy in force near Suffolk---An Attack Expected.

NEW YORK, April 15.—The *Herald's* correspondent at Suffolk, Va., says that on the 12th, at daylight, we abandoned the South Quay road, and tore up what is termed the Nansemond bridge, a small one at the mill in front of our fortifications, directly facing the Black-water, and prepared more effectually to meet the attack. At this time we could hear the enemy's reveille and bugle calls quite plain. Everything now is in full readiness for the attack. Torpedoes are under all the bridges not destroyed. Two houses are being pulled down, as they interfere with the range of our guns. Intelligence has been received of the capture of a corporal and four pickets five miles from here. Two pickets were also captured at Hog Island, and our cavalry on the Summerton road were also captured. No attack was made up to noon, but the enemy are still advancing.

Gen. Foster Reinforced at Washington, with Troops, Ammunition and Provisions.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 16.—A dispatch from Gen. Palmer to Major Gen. Dix has just been received. It states that Gen. Foster has been relieved. A river steamer, with a regiment of troops and supplies of provisions and ammunition, succeeded in running the blockade of the rebel batteries on the Tar river, and reached the wharf at Washington on the 14th.

Rebel Attack on Suffolk Repulsed.

NEW YORK, April 16.—Advices from Suffolk, 14th, state that our pickets were driven in on the morning of the 13th, and skirmishing ensued within sight of our breastworks, the enemy throwing up fortifications on the left bank of the Nansemond river, four miles from Suffolk. Seven of our gunboats in the river shelled the woods, compelling the enemy to fall back. The enemy occupied a signal tower ninety feet high on the Petersburg railroad, which they were compelled to abandon by shells from the gunboats.

A skirmish occurred late in the afternoon when the enemy were driven into the woods by our forces. All the houses within range of our guns affording the enemy positions for sharpshooters have been destroyed. During the night new fortifications were erected by our troops and contrabands, and on the morning of the 14th the gunboats were hard at work shelling the woods on the Nansemond wherever the enemy were likelo to erect batteries.

At 11 A. M. on the 14th the enemy opened from the direction of Somerton with heavy artilery. Our forts responded and the enemy changed positions as fast as we got the range of his guns.

Our infantry stood up to the breastworks, and skirmishers deployed along the front. The firing lasted an hour, when the enemy fell back a mile. They again advanced. Firing on both sides was renewed, which lasted by spells until 10 o'clock, when the enemy ceased, our gunboats shelling them out of the woods. No one on our side was killed or seriously wounded at last accounts.

The Case of the Peterhoff.

NEW YORK, April 16.—The testimony in the case of the prize steamer Peterhoff is all in. Judge Betts ordered her mail to be opened, but a dispatch from Washington interdicted it. It is surmised that she is to be given up.

The Rebel Attack at Suffolk---Gallant action of the Gunboats.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—Lieut. Commanding Cushing sends to the Navy Department the following dispatch:

U. S. STEAMER COMMODORE BARNEY, Nansemond River, April 14, 7.30 P. M.

This morning the vessels from above came down. The Mount Washington is disabled.

About 11.40 A. M. the enemy opened on us with some pieces of artillery, giving us a cross fire. At once we got underweigh and went into action, silencing the enemy in an hour.

At about 1 P. M. the rebels took up a position within 700 yards of the Mount Washington, which was grounded, and opened on us with both artillery and sharpshooters. I kept close to the disabled Mount Washington and fought the enemy until high water, when I ordered the Stepping Stones to take the Mount Washington in tow. This was done under a heavy fire and at 5 P. M. I had the satisfaction of silencing the enemy's batteries.

My loss foots up three killed and seven wounded. I do not know as yet what the casualties are in the other vessels.

I received eight raking shots, but fortunately my engine is not disabled.

I can assure you the Barney and her crew are still in good fighting trim, and we will beat the enemy or sink at our post.

The most of the wounded and dead I send down to the Minnesota.

It is only requisite to look at the Mount Washington to see with what daring gallantry Lieut. Lawson fought his vessel. I am now taking her in tow, and shall anchor for the night where we have fought all day.

Acting Rear Admiral Lee telegraphs to the Secretary from off Newport News at 6 A. M. April 16th as follows:

The enemy have not crossed the river, and there is every indication that they are retreating, though they still have some artillery and sharpshooters on the Nansemond. Our boats shot down a number of their men to-day with canister. We have had three wounded, making in all five killed and eighteen wounded in our little flotilla, to which, from what I can learn, the fight has been pretty much confined.

The Attack on Charleston to be Renewed.

NEW YORK, April 17.—The *Commercial's* Washington letter intimates that the President is not pleased with the culmination of the six months' preparation for the reduction of Charleston in two hours' fighting. It is no secret, says the letter, that the reconnoissance which accomplished so little, is to be followed by a bonafide attack, which is to be continued so long as an iron-clad can fire a gun.

Another letter to the same paper says diplomats have received unofficial intimations that President Lincoln intends to have Charleston occupied by the United States authorities. There is much comment in Washington as to Gen. Hunter remaining an idle spectator to the reconnoissance.

Movement for the Removal of Admiral Dupont---Movement against Charleston not Relinquished.

NEW YORK, 18th. Advices from Port Royal in the *Post* states that a movement is making for the removal of Admiral Dupont, and that Gen. Seymour, who has been in Washington, urged it upon the Government.

The feeling among the land forces is said to be very strong against Admiral Dupont, and the confidence of the sailors weakened.

Gen. Seymour's mission was also to urge that reinforcements to be sent to Gen. Hunter.

It is understood the troops that belong to Gen. Foster's Department will be returned there.

Rumor says the order of attack on Charleston was countermanded from Washington, the countermand not reaching the Admiral till too late to prevent assault—that it was partly in obedience to this last order that the assault was not renewed.

There is good reason to believe that Gen. Hunter will not relinquish the idea of early offensive movements against Charleston. The monitors could be made ready in 2 or 3 hours as effective as before the late engagement.

A Hilton Head letter contains the following items—

A detachment of troops was left on Folly Island to co-operate with the fleet in Stono Inlet, and prevent the construction of new rebel batteries.

A similar force was left in Edisto Inlet for a like purpose.

CHARLESTON, 14th. All quiet to-night. The enemy occupy Coles, Seabrook and Kianesh islands in considerable number protected by a few gunboats. All his transports have left this vicinity.

Condition of the Monitors---Damage Done Fort Sumter.

The turrets and hulls of the Monitors are unscathed. In no instance is the armor penetrated. The sum total of the injuries was the simple riddling of the smoke stacks. The fleet, with this exception, is ready for active service.

Deserters from Savannah state that Fort Sumter was breached in several places and many of the gunners placed hors du combat.

At one time Gen. Ripley telegraphed that there was a possibility of our fleet forcing the obstructions. This created a panic in Charleston, and the citizens and many soldiers ran away from the city, beyond the range of Yankee shells.

During the engagement the rebel forces were under arms, and anxiously watching points at which they expected the Union troops to emerge.

There is said to have been 20,000 rebels on James Island alone, and 22 rebel earthworks on James, John and Morris Islands.

Gen. Foster Runs the Rebel Blockade and Reaches Newbern.

NEW YORK, 19th. A letter in the Sunday *Herald* from Morehead City announces that General Foster succeeded in passing the rebel blockade in the steamer Escort with loss of pilot killed and several wounded. The Escort was riddled by at least 40 shots. General Foster arrived at Newbern on the night of the 15th and was joyfully received.

Affairs at Suffolk---The Enemy Checkmated.

NEW YORK, 19th. Suffolk letters report our forces hold Nansemond River for 15 miles, and have defeated every attempt of the rebels to get in our rear.

The rebels expect to bring against us, including reinforcements from Gen. Hill, some 60,000 men.

The delay of the enemy in making an attack, is as good as a reinforcement to us of 10,000 men. Gen. Longstreet has expressed the opinion that Suffolk is too well fortified for him with his present force to risk a direct assault on our works.

A Norfolk letter says: "I am of opinion there will be no great battle at Norfolk. We outnumber the enemy there and have the advantage of strong entrenchments.

The Gunboat Fight in the Nansemond River.

WASHINGTON, 18. Steamer Baltimore arrived at the Navy Yard this forenoon from Fortress Monroe, bringing further particulars of the affair on Nansemond River.

The Mount Washington was towed to Newport News, where she will be repaired. She received two shots in her boiler and several struck her engines, damaging them considerably. The wood work is pierced through and through. One of the Minnesota's seamen, temporarily on duty on the Mount Washington, was killed, but none of the men belonging to her were injured so as to keep them from duty; although many of them were struck by flying splinters and slightly hurt.

The pilot of the Stepping Stones lost one of his legs.

The gunboats on the Nansemond have received reinforcements of gunboats from the Potomac flotilla in order to keep the Nansemond clear of rebel batteries.

SUFFOLK, via Fortress Monroe, 17. Yesterday afternoon the enemy drove back our skirmishers on the Somerton road, which is Gen. Corcoran's front, and opened on Fort Union with two pieces of artillery. Our forts at once replied and drove them back.

Our skirmishers drove the enemy back some miles from our lines.

Deserters say that the enemy intend to make an attack this week.

Guerillas were prowling about our flanks yesterday, killed one man and cut the telegraph wires, which were soon repaired.

Gen. Hooker at Work---Demonstrations of Gen. Stoneman's Cavalry.

NEW YORK, April 19.—A Fredericksburg letter of the 14th, to the Richmond *Whig* reports a fight at Kelly's Ford, 25 miles above Fredericksburg, on that day. The cannonading was heard distinctly at intervals. Six thousand federal cavalry belonging to Stoneman's corps, made an attempt to cross, supported by a considerable body of infantry. They had not succeeded up to that night.

The same letter says:

A report says the federals have been massing troops in the vicinity of United States Ford for several days.

Yesterday and to-day considerable bodies of cavalry and immense wagon trains have been moving up the river.

A despatch from the army of the Potomac to the Herald, dated yesterday, says a large force of the enemy has collected in the vicinity of the fords of the Rappahannock, although no attempt has been made to cross.

Rebel Report of an Encounter with Federal Troops on the Rappahannock.

NEW YORK, April 19. A Fredericksburg letter of the 14th, to the Richmond *Whig*, reports a fight at Kelley's Ford, twenty-five miles above Fredericksburg, on that day. The cannonading was heard distinctly at intervals. Six thousand Federal cavalry belonging to Stoneman's corps, made an effort to cross, supported by a considerable body of infantry. They had not succeeded up to that night. The same letter says: "Report says the Federals have been massing troops in the vicinity of United States Ford for several days. Yesterday and to-day considerable bodies of cavalry and immense wagon trains have been moving up the river."

A dispatch from the Army of the Potomac to the *Herald*, dated yesterday, says a large force of the enemy has collected in the vicinity of the fords of the Rappahannock, although no attempt has been made to cross. Forty-three exchanged rebel prisoners were sent across the river on Saturday by a flag of truce.

THE 22D MAINE. A correspondent of the Bangor *Times*, writing from Donaldsonville, La., on the 28th of March, says:

"The number of officers and privates in our regiment when we left Bangor, was 907; 23 have been discharged for disability, 300 transferred, 7 have deserted, and 5 resigned. Reported for duty this morning, officers and men, 411. The remainder have either died of disease, or are now sick in the different hospitals, or in camp.

Foreign News.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamer City of New York from Liverpool April 1st and Queenstown 2d, arrived at New York 14th.

The political news by this arrival is unimportant.

The London Morning *Post* regards the state of affairs as hopeful for the Confederates at home and abroad, and candidly expresses the hope that before the year their struggle for independence will be crowned with success.

It is positively denied that the Confederate contemplate any further loan in Europe.

The London *Times* says: "If Europe was suffering from a deficient harvest, and the Federal Government would hypothecate wheat they might obtain a loan on such terms. But there is little disposition to make political loans for belligerent purposes to the American disputants, or to depart from the cold neutrality complained of."

The *Times* publishes an account of the capture of the Peterhoff, by Lloyd's agent at Matamoras, who was a passenger. He presumes she must be given up by the prize court at Key West.

The Polish insurrection shows no change. The insurgents continue active.

Lord Palmerston had addressed the working men at Glasgow. He said the Government would continue the policy of non interference in America. He deeply deplored the war, but believed interference would have the very reverse of what was intended.

The Confederate loan was again heavy.

The *Times* says the latest American advices make it abundantly evident that the choice henceforth for the South is between victory and extermination, and for the North between peace and ruin.

The Greek National Assembly has unanimously proclaimed Prince William of Denmark King of Greece.

The ship Runneymede, from Pernambuco, at Greenock, brought the crews of the ship Star of Peace and schooner Aldebaran, burnt by the Florida, previously reported.

The *Times* regards the capture of the Peterhoff as a deliberate attempt to extend and magnify the powers of the blockade. It has no doubt that Wilkes had precise instructions to take her, but says she may be released after more or less detention, and compensation paid on demand.

The new elected King of Greece is Prince William, brother of the Princess Alexandra and second son of Prince Christian. His title will be George First, King of the Greeks.

THREE DAYS LATER.

The steamer Arabia from Liverpool 4th, and Queenstown 5th, arrived at Halifax April 16th.

Great Britain.

Further particulars of the destruction, by the Florida, of the Star of Peace and schooner Aldebaron, are furnished by the Runnymede, which brought eleven of their crew to Greenock. The Star of Peace was bound from Calcutta to Boston, with a general cargo, and was encountered in lat. 15, lon. 52. and burnt. The Aldebaron, from New York for Maranham, was burnt on the 14th ult., in lat. 33 20, lon. 39 44.

A heavy collapse in the Confederate loan occurred in London on the 22d, owing to the suspension of J. B. Spense of Liverpool, in the grain trade. Spense was supposed to be the Confederate financial agent, but he proved not to be the same person, nor connected with him except by family ties. Nevertheless the loan closed on the 2d at 2 1-4 a 1 1-2 discount.

The *Times* sees something to hope for in America, from the inauguration of Union Leagues in the North and the increasing demand among the black republicans for the restoration of the Union at any price, and says European sympathy has been witheld simply because it was perceived that the whole Southern people were in earnest about independence, while it was not apparent that any considerable part of the Northern people were in earnest about emancipation.

Poland.

Affairs are again threatening. Insurrection is increasing and has broken out in the departments of Peoniewiz and Swals. The peasants, nobility and middle classes joined it en masse.

Langiewicz has been conveyed from Cracow into Moravia.

CRACOW, 4th. The Polish insurrection in the government of Kowni is increasing. Ponsioner has been taken by the insurgents. They have also captured Radom, which was evacuated by Gen. Alroowski, and they seized the public treasury of that town.

The Markets.

AUGUSTA PRICES CURRENT.
CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Flour,	$8 00 to 10 50	Round Hog,	$5 00 to 6 00
Corn Meal,	1 25 to 1 37	Clear Salt Pork,	9 00 to 10 00
Rye Meal,	1 20 to 1 25	Mutton,	6 to 10
Wheat,	1 62 to 2 00	Turkeys,	12 to 14
Rye,	90 to 95	Chickens,	10 to 12
Corn,	1 10 to 1 15	Geese,	7 to 10
Barley,	1 15 to 1 20	Clover seed,	10 to 15
Beans,	2 25 to 2 75	Hertsgrass,	2 50 to 2 75
Oats,	60 to 65	Red Top,	75 to 80
Potatoes,	40 to 45	Hay,	8 00 to 10 00
Dried Apples,	7 to 8	Lime,	85 to 1 00
Cooking "	25 to	Fleece Wool,	70 to 75
Winter "	40 to 50	Pulled Wool,	70 to 75
Butter	18 to 20	Sheep Skins,	1 75 to 2 25
Cheese,	12 to 14	Hides,	7 to 8
Eggs,	14 to 16	Calf Skins,	13 to 16
Lard,	12 to 14	Lamb Skins,	1 50 to 2 00

BRIGHTON MARKET---April 16.

At market, 750 Beeves, 80 Stores, 1500 Sheep and Lambs and 1000 Swine.

PRICES—*Market Beef*—Extra $9,50; first quality $8,50; second do., $7,50; third do. $6.00.
Working Oxen—$100, 113, 120 @ $136.
Milch Cows—$46 @ $48; common $19 @ $21.
Veal Calves—$7,00 @ $9,00.
Yearlings—$9,00 @ 10,50; two years old, $21 @ $22, three years old $23 @ $24.
Hides—8¾ @ 9c. *Calf Skins* 8 @ 9c. ℔ lb.
Tallow—sales at 8c @ 8½c ℔ lb.
Pelts—$3 50 @ 4 00.
Sheep and Lambs—$4.00 @ $4,50; extra 5,25, @ 6 00.
Spring Pigs—Wholesale, by retail, 6 @ 7½c.

Beeves are sold by the head, at prices equal to the value per pound of the estimated weight of beef in the quarter, the same price, at a shrinkage from live weight, agreed on by the parties, varying from 45 to 48 per cent.

Remarks—Market active and firm at the above quotations. Sheep and Lambs sell 25 cents per head lower than last week. Swine are a shade higher.

BOSTON MARKET....April 18.

Flour—The market is steady but quiet for Flour, and the sales have been at $6,50 @ $6,75 for Western superfine; $6,75 @ $7,25 for common extras; $7,50 @ $7,75 for medium do.; and $8,00 $10,25 for good and choice brands, including favorite St. Louis.

CORN—Western mixed, 90 @ 95c, per bushel.
OATS—Western and Canada, 83 @ 85c ℔ bushel.
RYE—$1 10 ℔ bushel.
HAY—Sales of Eastern at $15½ @ $16.
WOOL—Fleece and pulled Wool, 75 @ 85 ℔ lb.

NEW YORK MARKET.....April 20.

Flour—State and Western continues dull and unsettled; Superfine State $6,30 a $6,40; extra $6,75 a 6,95; choice, 7,00 a 7,15; round hoop Ohio $7,15 a 7,25; superfine Western 6,05 a 6,45; extra Western 7,00 a 7,15; Southern 10 cents lower—mixed to good $7,25 a $7,30; fancy and extra $7,75 a 10,00; Canada 10 a 20c better—common 6,70 a 7,00; extra $7,15 a $9,00.

Wheat opened dull and 1 a 2 cents lower—Chicago spring $1,38; Milwaukie club $1 @ $1,34; red winter western $1 45 @ $1,46; Canada club 1 10 @ $1.

Corn 1 a 2c lower—mixed western 82c @ 88c.

Barley—Sales at $1 50 @ 1.60 per bushel.

Special Notices.

A COUGH, COLD, OR AN IRRITATED THROAT,

If allowed to progress, results in serious Pulmonary and Bronchial affections, oftentimes incurable.

BROWN'S BRONCHICAL TROCHES

reach *directly* the affected parts and give almost instant relief. In BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, and CATARRH they are beneficial. The good effects resulting from the use of the Troches, and their extended use, has caused them to be counterfeited. Be sure to guard against worthless imitations. Obtain only the genuine Brown's Bronchial Troches which have *proved* their efficacy by a test of many years. Public Speakers and Singers should use the Troches. Military officers and soldiers, who over-tax the voice and are exposed to sudden changes, should have them. Sold everywhere at 25 cents per box. 3m6

HOW TO MAKE $5 A DAY,
When all other Efforts have failed.

HOOD & CO., 186 BROADWAY, New York, have just published One Hundred Valuable Secrets, possessing them any one, male or female, can easily make $5 a day, without capital, in any city or village. Every one should possess these Secrets, for they are worth $500 to any single or married person. Some of these Secrets have been sold for $20 each. One alone cost us $250 for the right to publish it. When you once own them you will never part with them for money. Several persons are now making $120 per month by these Secrets alone. By them any person may make money easily and rapidly. We send one Book of Secrets for 25 cents, two copies 40 cents, club of three for 50 cents, club of four 65 cents, club of five 75 cents, club of eight copies $1. Send Government money. 1y10

QUACKERY!

I earnestly caution all young men suffering from Nervous Debility, &c., against endangering their health by patronising any of the advertising quacks. You can fully recover by the methods used by the Advertiser, and by hundreds of others, and in no other way. Read a letter which I will send you if you send me a postpaid envelope bearing your address. Direct to EDWARD H. TRAVER,
3m18 Lock Box, Boston, Mass.

Married.

In Augusta, April 17th, by Rev. Mr. Bray, Origin B. Williams of Boston, to Mary Emma, daughter of Daniel G. Baker of A.
In Litchfield, April 11th, Edwin C. Douglas of Winthrop, to Hattie R. Smith of L.
In China, April 11th, by A. H. Abbott, Esq., George E. French to Mary A. Foby, both of C.
In Jay, April 9th, by Rev. James J. York, William T. York of Temple, to Elizabeth Kennedy of Jay.
In Paris, A. C. Thomas King to Mary E. Morton, both of Portland.
In Harrison, William H. Burnham to Elvira L. Davis.
In Boston, F. Herbert Winsor of Boston, to Lizzie S. Day of Damariscotta.
In Hallowell, David Marston to Hannah A. Gilman.
In Gray, Isaiah Dacy of Poland, to Mrs. Rebecca A. Glines.
In Portland, George C. Shaw to Mary A. Staneham.

Died.

On the passage from Baton Rouge to New Orleans, March 13th, Charles Baker of Augusta, attached to the 24th Ct. Regt.
At Emory Hospital, Corp. Volney, son of David and Rebecca Bisbee of Waterford, aged 21 years.
In Wellington, March 18th, Andrew J. Harriman, aged 65 yrs.
In Plymouth, Dec. 8th, of consumption, Henry W., son of Elisha and Sarah Gifford, aged 21 years
In Rumford, of diptheria, March 15th, Manly C Farnum, aged 14 years; March 22d, Frelinghuysen Farnum, aged 22 years 10 months.
In Manchester, April 9th, Samuel Diplock, aged 58 years.
In Hallowell, March 19th, George Walton, youngest child of George and Abby F Rice of Waterville, aged 4 years.
In Winthrop, Lydia, wife of Finson Bridgham, aged 61 years. April 16th, Charles, aged 14 years; 18th, Addie, aged 11 years, children of Otis and Jerusha Williams.
In Jefferson, March 19th, Freddie H., son of Rev. Johnson and Hannah A. Burbank, aged 2 years 9 months.
Killed in the battle at Cedar Mountain, Aug 9th, Lieut Jas. C. Folsom of Auburn, aged 21 years; in Auburn April 6th, Frances L., daughter of Lieut. James C. and Harriet A. N. Folsom, aged 12 years 2 months.
At Hilton Head, S. C., March 30th, Reuben F. Spinney of Starks, member of Co. D, 9th Me. Regt., aged 21 years.

NORTHERN MISSOURI.

The Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad Co.
HAVE FOR SALE
Over 500,000 Acres
OF THE BEST
FARMING, PRAIRIE, AND TIMBER LANDS
IN THE WEST.

Low prices, ten years credit, and only five per cent. payment required for the first two years. The industrious and enterprising can make the productions pay for the land, and all necessary improvements, much within the limit of credit giver. Twenty per cent. is deducted from the long credit price, if full payment is made in cash, or in the "Land Bonds" of the Company, within two years, with interest, from date of purchase.

☞ These Bonds can be bought at a large discount and PAID AT PAR, thus greatly reducing the actual cost of the land. Aid to procure the Bonds at lowest market rates cheerfully rendered by the undersigned.

Small Farms most Profitable!

The Hannibal & St Joseph Railroad runs over two hundred miles through one of the richest and healthiest agricultural and pastoral regions on this continent, and millions of acres of unoccupied prairies, interspersed with timber on either side of its track, are free to be used for grazing or pasturage purposes, thus avoiding cost, taxes and interest on any amount of land wanted by the most ambitious for large operations. All the land it is advisable to buy as a sufficiency for buildings, yards, apple and peach orchards, vineyards and crops, to be fenced; the settlers of insufficient means to buy more is unwise, because money invested in sheep and young stock will more than double annually, and this pays better than speculating in land, even in Northern Missouri. Get rich in this sure way first and then invest funds in surplus land if desired.

A GRATUITY TO
Wool Growers and Stock Raisers,

Who should understand *at this time*, the great advantages to be gratuitously enjoyed by them in Northern Missouri.

Any quantity of superior hay can be cheaply and readily obtained, without trespassing upon the rights of any, for if the grass is not cut from the prairies and gathered, it rots or is destroyed by fire. But little hay is needed, as the winters are mild and short, and the "blue grass" of the country furnishes excellent grazing even in mid winter. How long this opportunity for gratuitous and superior pasturage and fodder will continue it is impossible to tell; doubtless the rapid march of freedom will cut it short by inducing an immense emigration, but as the Railroad Company and non-resident speculators own all the land, except a small proportion occupied by a very sparse population, the strong probability is that Wool Growers and large Stock Raisers can enjoy the present facilities long enough, with proper enterprise, to accumulate independent fortunes before the present vacant lands are purchased and settled so as to circumscribe ample ranges for their stock. Thus poor men can use and virtually own large and more productive farms in missouri than rich men do or ever can in the Eastern States.

NO BETTER REGION.

Much has been said and written to Wool Growers and Stock Raisers in behalf of the claims of Texas, but aside from greater complicity and injury in the rebellion, its remoteness from all the best markets, its more frequent and severe droughts, its numerous sudden and great changes in the temperature of its climate, make it a region far inferior to Northern Missouri. It should be remembered that Missouri is within *three days' stock transit* from any Atlantic city, in direct and rapid communication by Water, Rail and Telegraph with all home markets and the commerce of the world.

SECESSION PLAYED OUT.

MISSOURI IS LOYAL It is now perfectly safe and profitable to emigrate, especially in Northern Missouri. The State will soon be free. Her central position, combining ten law-abiding interests and her great and increasing majority of patriotic and loyal citizens, demand and guarantee this beyond the shadow of a doubt; ultra pro-slavery opposers concede this.

FREE STATE COLONIES.

Large and choice bodies of land offered, furnished for Colonies every desirable facility. Evidently it is the best policy to emigrate in Counties. A healthy, practical, and most radical. It only requires co-operation, with some one or more as a committee, to correspond with and combine individual action. This plan secures desirable neighbors, creating among them a strong bond of union; it increases social enjoyment, and the outlay of money and labor by each, in improvements, benefits the others, and adds largely to the value of their neighboring farms.

Persons disposed to form Colonies by making the proper efforts, coming into but their time and full attention, will find it for their interest to confer with the undersigned.

NOW IS THE TIME, with prudent forethought and action to secure with little money, rich farms and happy homes, which must rapidly increase in value.

A Large Sectional Map.

The shaded parts showing the exact locality of all the land offered for sale, can be had by remitting ten cents to the undersigned.

Circulate the Documents.

PAMPHLETS containing skeleton Maps, showing Railroad Connections, and giving full and reliable information about the soil, productions, aspects, climate, healthfulness, &c., of Northern Missouri, are furnished gratuitously for judicious distribution in forming colonies, in any reasonable quantity, on personal application or by mail, to GEORGE S HARRIS,
Land Agent Hannibal & St Joseph Railroad Co.,
6m19 44 CITY EXCHANGE, BOSTON, MASS.

TO DEALERS AND
Farmers of New England.
RHODES' STANDARD SUPERPHOSPHATE,
Prepared from Bones treated with Sulphuric Acid, Uniform in Quality and regular in Price.

"RHODES," the long established MANURE requires no array of certificates.

Our most large stock is now ready for delivery. Dealers and Farmers apply to H. E MORING, General Agent,
(of B. M. RHODES & Co., Baltimore.)
For New England, New York, and Canada.
113 Water Street, New York
For sale by JOHN MCARTHUR, Augusta 5m19

TOBACCO SEED BY MAIL,

Every farmer can and should raise his own Tobacco, when its price is so high. I have the pure seed raised in Connecticut, a paper of which, with directions for cultivating it, I will send by mail, prepaid, for ten cents.

I will also send, prepaid, by mail, for 25 cents, a new work, "SAXTON'S HAND-BOOK ON TOBACCO CULTURE," it being a practical guide for the selection of the soil, kind of manure, and how applied, mode of transplanting and culture generally, with that of harvesting, curing, and preparing for market. It gives illustrations showing the plant in its different stages of growth.

Send Postal Currency, Veazie, or Freemans Bank script, or new three cent stamps, and address
19tf R. M MANSUR, P. M., Mt. Vernon, Me.

NOTICE---To School Teachers.

The undersigned, Superintending School Committee of Augusta, will be in session at the office of MELVIN GEMMINGS, May 21, 9th, 16th, 23d, and 30th, at 9 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of examining Teachers for the Summer schools. None need apply at any other time.

Candidates must be prepared to stand a thorough examination in Reading, Writing, Spelling, Grammar, Geography, History of United States, Smyth's Elementary Algebra, and Greenleaf's National Arithmetic.

C. P. HAYWARD, } Superintending
JOHN YOUNG, } School
M. CUNNINGHAM, } Committee.
Augusta, April 20, 1863. 6w19

DIPTHERIA CURED.

A CASE OF SEVEN HOMEOPATHIC REMEDIES that have been most successful in treating Diptheria, with a small book of directions, so plainly describing the mode of administering them, that persons unacquainted with Homeopathic practice can use them with perfect safety, and an assurance of success. These remedies seldom fail of affecting a cure when applied in season.

Price 75 cents. Sent by mail, prepaid, for $1.
M. SEAVEY, No. 92 Exchange St. Portland, Me,
Who keeps a general assortment of HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINES, BOOKS, &c. Physicians and families supplied with all articles in this line, at reasonable prices. 19tf

KENNEBEC COUNTY...*In Court of Probate, held at Augusta, on the second Monday of April, 1863.*

A CERTAIN INSTRUMENT purporting to be the last will and testament of ALONZO WOOD, late of Winthrop, in said County, deceased, having been presented for probate:

ORDERED, That notice be given to all persons interested, by publishing a copy of this order in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, in said County, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the second Monday of May next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last will and testament of the said deceased. H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*

Attest: J. BURTON, *Register.*
A true copy. Attest: J. BURTON, *Register.* 19*

KENNEBEC COUNTY...*At a Court of Probate held at Augusta, on the second Monday of April, 1863.*

TIMOTHY ROWELL, Administrator on the Estate of Jonas Priest, late of Vassalborough, in said County, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the Estate of said deceased for allowance:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by publishing a copy of this order three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta in said County, on the second Monday of May next, and show cause, if any, why the same should not be allowed. H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*

A TRUE COPY—Attest: J. BURTON. *Register.* 19*

KENNEBEC COUNTY...*At a Court of Probate held at Augusta, on the second Monday of April, 1863.*

JAMES N SH, Guardian of Lydia A. Doe and Edwin A. Doe, minors, having presented his first account of Guardianship of said Wards for allowance:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given to all persons interested by publishing a copy of this order three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed in Augusta, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the second Monday of May next, and show cause, if any, why the same should not be allowed, and he be discharged. H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*

A true copy. Attest: J. BURTON, *Register.* 19*

KENNEBEC COUNTY...*In Court of Probate, held at Augusta, on the second Monday of April, 1863.*

OLIVE F WELCH, widow of Otis Welch, late of Monmouth, in said County, deceased, having presented her application for Commissioners to be appointed to assign to her, dower in the real estate of said deceased:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given, three weeks successively, in the Maine Farmer, printed in Augusta, in said County, that all persons interested may attend at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, on the second Monday of May next, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted. H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*

A true copy. Attest: J. BURTON, *Register.* 19*

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator on the Estate of DANIEL ALLEN, late of ROME, in the County of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs:—All persons therefore, having demands against the Estate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to
March 23, 1863. 19* DANIEL ALLEN.

FREEDOM NOTICE.

The undersigned hereby gives notice that he has this day given to his sons Charles S. Knox and John O Knox, the remainder of their time during their minority. I shall therefore pay no debts of their contracting nor claim any of their wages after this date. JESSE KNOX.
Attest: B. K. STUART.
Belgrade, April 18, 1863. 3w19

MASON & HAMLIN
CABINET ORGANS,
WITH AUTOMATIC SWELL.
Patented Oct. 21, 1862.

N. B *Having recently introduced numerous very important improvements in our Harmoniums, we have secured for them by copyright the trade-mark* "Cabinet Organ," *which will distinguish them from those of other makers, and protect purchasers from imitations.*

MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS are pronounced superior to all instruments of a similar nature, as Melodeons, Seraphines, &c., by those best qualified to judge, and are the only ones which have ever been awarded a GOLD MEDAL in this country. See written testimony from the following most eminent Organists of New York, Boston, &c., in which they are pronounced "The best of their class of which we have any knowledge:" ZUNDEL, Organist of Henry Ward Beecher's Church; FLINT, of Madison Square Church; MOSENTHAL, of Calvary Church; WELS, of Christ Church; WAGNATH, of Dr. Pise's Church; SMITZ, of the Immaculate Conception Church; HAGEN, Editor *Musical Review*, of New York; TUCKER

THE MAINE FARMER: AN AGRICULTURAL AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

Poetry.

For the Maine Farmer.

ELINORE.

"Oh! pure in heart: from thy sweet dust shall grow
Lilies, upon whose petals will be written
"Ave Maria" in characters of gold."

Longfellow.

Down by the river, the clear shining river,
The beautiful river of Dee,
Is a clear shining soul—a beautiful life
Which flows like a river to me.

Down in the valley, the tender fresh valley,
The blossoming valley of Dee,
Is a fresh tender heart—a blossoming love:
The glory of Eden to me.

Elinore! though my life seemeth as stern as
The shadowy crags by the Dee,
I shall, like them, meet the rock of the tempest,
And stand as a shelter to thee.

Elinore! Elinore! though my life seemeth
Dark troubled like to the sea,
Whither, just as thy sweet life to my own, love,
Floweth the silver beauty of Dee.

Yet I shall welcome thee into my bosom,
To a love as deep as the sea,
My bride! white-robed as the musical cascade,
Where Ocean is wed to the Dee.

My Elinore! sweet as this moonlight of May
Pouring pale gold on our trysting tree!
From far comes the chiming of vespers: my soul
"Ave Maria," turns back to the Dee.

L. C. B.

Phillips, 1863.

Our Story-Teller.

THE LEFT-HAND GLOVE.

I.

On a fine sunny October morning, in the year 1850, the bells of Kensington Old Church were ringing a merry peal in honor of a wedding which had been celebrated within those time-honored walls about ten minutes before. The churchyard was crowded with spectators, chiefly of the humbler class; the awning was up from the church door to the church gate; a cluster of handsome carriages, drawn by high-stepping horses, waited outside; and the path down which the happy couple were to pass was lined with spectators as full of eager interest as if the great event of events had hapened to them, instead of to total strangers. Servant girls loitered there, regardless of the injunctions as to speed and care with which they had been charged ere they left their homes; nursemaids wheeled their charges, and butcher boys leaned their trays against the railings; policemen lingered on their beat; a cab or two drew up beside the curbstone; and a brass band in the distance, that had been playing "Annie Laurie" with the greatest diligence, suddenly changed their tune to "Come haste to the Wedding," as the beadle rushed from the porch in a state of intense excitement, and the white vail and orange flowers appeared upon the threshold.

I wonder why we all take such an absorbing interest in a wedding. If we see a funeral procession going slowly along the streets, we gaze after it an instant with a shivering sense of what is one day to come to us, and then go on our way. But, if a carriage full of white bonnets, vails, and ties passes us the moment after, and we have the time to spare, we generally set off at a round trot after it, to get to the church in time to see the bride go in or come out, as the case may be. The bride alone; for it is an understood thing that all the interest of the occasion centers in her. The bridegroom may be a wonder in her eyes, but in ours he is simply a lay figure, over which the mantle of her glory falls in graceful folds. She may be young and pretty; she may be old and plain; but still she is the "bride," and it is at her we crowd to look, at her we smile, for her we sigh, after her we send our good wishes, and throw our old shoes. Why is it that we feel such an absorbing interest in her? We cannot tell. Some of us, who have never been brides, may be admiring and envying; some of us, who have been brides, to our sorrow, may be pitying and fearing for her; yet the attraction in either case is nearly the same.

In the present case the bride was neither very young nor very beautiful. She was a tall, dark lady, apparently about thirty years of age, with good teeth, hair and eyes, and a very pleasant smile. The bridegroom was apparently about five years her senior, bronzed, and bearded like a soldier, and wearing his left arm in a sling. A murmur ran through the crowd. Madame Rumor was whispering that the pair had been lovers in their earliest youth; that circumstances had separated them; that the lady had been forced into a distasteful marriage, and the gentleman sent to India; and that now, after an absence of many years, he had returned with a title, and wealth, and honors by the score, and laid them all at the feet of his first love, whom he found a widow, toiling as a governess for her daily bread. We all love a bit of romance in our hearts; and this little tale was received so kindly by the crowd, that as the bells pealed out again, and the carriages drove away, they were followed by a ringing cheer, with the heartiest cries of "God bless you!" a shower of old shoes and slippers, procured Hymen only knows where, but which we verily believe were taken by enthusiastic servant girls off their own feet, in the sudden excitement of the moment.

All was over. The bells rang out their last exultant peal, the bride and the bridegroom had driven away into their "Fool's Paradise," accompanied by their rejoicing friends, and the eager crowd went to their several tasks once more, in the work-a-day world.

But one of their number remained, even after the last notes of the bells had died away, and the red waistcoated beadle had gone home to his twelve o'clock dinner. He was a man apparently about twenty-six years of age, who had been watching the progress of events, at first somewhat contemptuously. He was a bachelor, and was wont to pride himself upon his single blessedness; so we must own that he watched the bride's coming with a very suspicious smile; but as that little tale to which we have already alluded ran through the sympathizing crowd, it caught his ear, and the expression of his face changed. He too had had an early love, who, at the entreaty of her widowed mother, had given him up, and married a man far better fitted to be her father than her husband.

But here all resemblance between the two stories came to an end, for the lady was still a wife, the mother of five beautiful children, the mistress af a luxurious home; and if she ever gave a thought to the past, probably framed it into a thanksgiving that she had married for money and kindness, rather than for love and poverty. He did not blâme her for this worldly prudence, which he felt very sure she had learned in the lapse of years, but he contrasted his future with that of the man who had just driven away, and sighed as he did so. We cannot say that he too wished to take his lost love back once more; but the void that she had left in his heart suddenly became an aching one, and through the happiness of the newly-wedded pair he seemed to see his own loneliness in a stronger light than usual. The years were getting on, and he was older than he had been. The boys who had been his schoolmates were now the heads of happy homes; he only was left without one on earth to love him best of all. It was a miserable feeling, but he could not shake it off.

He turned to leave the churchyard, and as he did so a sudden puff of wind blew aside the dead leaves at his feet, and nestling among them he saw a small white glove—a lady's glove. He took it up; the size, six and three-quarters, was marked inside; and just beneath it, in dainty letters, was written "Angela." It was a left-hand glove, of the whitest and most elastic kid, and had evidently been worn but once. The young man turned it over and over in his broad palm, with a curious feeling of warmth and satisfaction about the region of his heart. It was a ridiculous little thing, but somehow he could not leave it there among the damp mould and the withered leaves, and the lonely graves. It spoke of youth and beauty, happiness and love, too plainly to be thrown aside. And so he gazed and mused, till the church clock over his head struck the hour of one. Then he started, and looked around him with an amused smile.

"Am I sixteen or twenty-six?" he thought to himself, "to stand dreaming here in the broad light of noon over a bit of white kid, and my patients and the doctor waiting for me all the while? What a donkey I must be! A clear case of temporary insanity! But for all that, if ever I marry, my wife shall be the woman who dropped this glove. Heaven bless her for a careless little thing!"

He folded it carefully, put it away in the breast-pocket of his coat, and walked off with long strides towards the surgery in Brompton, where he spent the greater part of each day in the week.

II.

Generally speaking, we think nothing is much more foolish than to make certain resolves in this uncertain world of ours. We talk very largely, when we first set out on the beaten track, about the wonderful things we are going to do—about the way in which we are going to "hew out" our own destiny, and find our way to our own darling ends; but, by the time we are forty, we confess, with sorrow, that all the "hewing" has been in vain—that neither vinegar nor the pickaxe can make the slightest impression upon the Alpine rocks of life; and that in the place of bending and shaping circumstances to our own lordly wills, it has been circumstances that have shaped and moulded them. Of course we would all gladly be at the top of the tree if we could—it is the highest bough we aim at when we begin to climb. But if it is our "kismet" to content ourselves with a lower branch, do we not inevitably find ourselves securely perched there? We might as well spare ourselves all trouble and pain at the beginning as at the end, and, simply doing our best in whatever calling has been giving to us, rest happy with what duty performed can bring and give to us. It is not all the labor, all the outcry, all the weary longing to which we strive after a golden apple high in air, utterly wasted, nay, worse than wasted, if that apple be for another? One man will fold his hands beneath the tree and see the apples, large and fair, come tumbling into them of their own accord; another may work heart and life out together, and be rewarded with a windfall at the best. Now, since the windfall is the utmost he can hope for, why should he not earn it as easily as possible?

It takes some years, however, and a great deal of experience, to enable one to digest this doctrine thoroughly. For our part, we believe it is only the heir to the windfall who can fully understand it, for the proprietor of the choicest fruits generally inclines to the opinion that it is his own superior merit, not his lucky star, that has endowed him so bountifully. For the life of him he cannot understand why every one should not meet with his success; he ascribes their failure only to ignorance, extravagance, or laziness, though he himself may be the most ignorant, the most extravagant, and the laziest of human beings.

Now Grantley Mills was one of these fortunate beings who sit at the bottom of the tree, in the soft grass, and are duly and generously rewarded for their pains. He had been left an orphan at an early age, and afterwards adopted by a bachelor uncle, who died when he was twenty-one, and left him a partnership in a good medical practice, and an annuity of two hundred pounds. It was not a fortune, it is true; but there are worse things in the world than two hundred golden sovereigns coming into your purse of their own accord, and without any exertion on your own part, every 30th of December. The young man was careful over his money, and instead of spending it, he put it away in the Bank, and contented himself with such modest emoluments as he could manage to pick up from his partnership with his medical friend. They sufficed for all his expenses; meanwhile the nest-egg in the Bank, with interest added to principal every quarter-day, was steadily increasing.

Grantley Mills did not always intend to remain an humble partner in business. A handsome brougham and a pair of bay horses, a stately house, surrounded by lawn, lake, and garden, a retinue of liveried servants, and luxuries innumerable, gilded his vision of the future whenever he indulged himself with a quiet glance that way; and by his side in the brougham sat a fair lady, who was also the mistress of those servants, the sharer in those luxuries, and the light of that magnificent home—a statcly, dark-eyed creature, little like his false first love; and on her lips was ever a smile for him, and on her hand a small white glove, the fellow to that which he still kept, like a miser's dearest treasure, in the secret drawer of his writing-desk. Well might he dream, since he was one of Fortune's favorites to whom the brightest dreams come true!

As he sauntered leisurely one morning from his bachelor lodgings to his partner's house with that pleasant vision still haunting his brain, he noticed that a cab, laden with boxes, stood before the door, and that an unusual bustle seemed to pervade the place. He turned into the surgery and rang the bell. It was a long time before the boy appeared, and when he did, it was with a broad grin upon his face. "Dr. Overly was too busy to come out just then," he said. "Would Dr. Mills be kind enough to attend to all cases till he was at leisure?" Dr. Mills was not in the best of humors at this intelligence. It seemed to him, for the first time, that he was treated as a partner, not as a friend; as if the good doctor were keeping him at arm's length, and doing business, but not exchanging confidence with him. He knew no more than we do what he wanted, or why he felt aggrieved; but he was cross, and out of sorts, and it was a small relief to grumble inwardly at his partner before he knew whether he was to blame or not.

Having attended to the patients who were in waiting, and written a few letters, the doctor sat down with his cigar, and a new number of the *Lancet* to while away the time till his partner should see fit to make his appearance. Eleven struck upon the church clock near by, and the cab, now empty, drove away from the front door. Still the bustle in the house continued; even in that quiet nook he could hear steps upon the stairs, and voices in the hall, and boxes and parcels lumbering about in the room overhead. Once, as a door opened up stairs, he heard a fresh, young voice, a girl's voice, carolling out the old song:—

For, oh in my heart, I do love that Llangollen,
And sweet Jenny Jones, too, in truth do I love!

The doctor pricked up his ears with a sudden look of interest; he had a little Welsh blood in his veins, and the airs of the Principality were on that account special favorites with him. But who could the singer be? To his certain knowledge there had been nothing younger or prettier than the purblind cook in the house for many a day; and his partner was a widower, with only one child, a boy at a public school. Clearly it was not he whom the cab brought. Gracious Heavens! had the doctor got maried again, without saying a word to him?—and was he ashamed, in consequence, to show his face in the surgery? At that fearful yet most absurd supposition, he nearly pulled the surgery bell down in summoning his attendant Mercury.

"James he said, sharply, "when will the doctor be at leisure?"

"I can't say, sir, exactly," replied the lad, with the same unintelligible grin upon his face. "You see, sir, Miss Bella has just come—that is what is keeping him."

"And pray who is Miss Bella?"

"Master's ward, sir. She has just come home from school."

"Oh," said the doctor, "I suppose that was the young lady I heard just now singing up stairs?"

"Yes, sir, she sings like a lark, and flies over the house like a bird. We're all out of breath trying to do what she tells us; but it's great fun all the same. I'll tell master you want him, sir."

"Humph!" ejaculated the young doctor, as the loquacious page left the room; "my worthy friend seems to have a nice inmate. I'm very glad I don't live in the house, that's all. A boarding-school girl—a bread-and-butter miss—just out of her short frocks, and fancying every man who looks at her is ready to shoot himself for her sake? I'll take very good care not to go too much in her way."

Even as he entertained these uncharitable thoughts he started to his feet, and flung open the door, for it seemed to him that all the crockery in the establishment had been suddenly thrown down with a heavy crash in the surgery half. Sure enough there was a tray upon the mat, and broken glasses and plates in all directions, while among the relics sat a pretty, dark-eyed mischievous-looking girl of eighteen, laughing as if her heart would break at the havoc she had made.

"Isn't it a shame?" she began as the door opened; and then, as she looked up and saw a stranger, she colored brightly, and sprung up in an instant.

"Is Uncle John in there?" she asked.

"No, he has not been here this morning," replied the young doctor, very courteously, considering that he knew he must be speaking to the obnoxious boarding-school girl. But you seem to have had an accident."

"Yes, I was bringing Uncle John his lunch, and cook said I should find him here; and then I trod on my dress, or fell over the mat; and down it all came!"

"Well never mind," said he; "I hope you have not hurt yourself."

"Oh, dear no!" she replied carelessly. "If I were to hurt myself every time I fall down, I might as well go to the hospital at once, for I am always tumbling over something or somebody. Uncle John says I must belong to the family of the Bounding Brothers to come out so safe after so many hard knocks."

It was difficult to meet her bright smile and feel that the Bounding Brothers could possibly be unpleasant inmates of any house. So Dr. Mills picked up the broken plates and glasses, and carried the tray into the house for her, feeling as if she had performed rather a meritorious action than otherwise in smashing so much crockery.

An acquaintance begun in so unceremonious a manner could not possibly help becoming rather an intimate one. As the days went by, Miss Bella had little evening parties, to whom Dr. Mills was always invited, and to which he regularly came. They danced together, they read the same books, they sang the same songs—and we all know how such things generally end.

The doctor was only human; and flesh and blood is, after all more tangible than a dream. Within six months he found that the lady of the glove was but a dim and half-forgotton shadow compared with the dark-eyed, laughing, good-tempered Bella, who from morning till night was always doing something careless and provoking, and getting into scrapes with her uncle, and coming to him to help her out of them. She was the wife he wanted; and yet he did not speak. Some absurd feeling of remorse kept him faithful in deed, if not in thought, to the lady of the churchyard. Only she was far away, and Bella so near at hand, and so loveable! Certainly it was a most perplexing scruple.

In the midst of his uneasiness, his partner came into the surgery one morning, and found him sitting by the fire, lost in a brown study, which apparently was not of the most pleasant kind. The worthy doctor's eyes twinkled, and slapping his junior on the shoulder, he exclaimed "Come, my boy, out with it! there's no use sitting here and sighing. If you like Bella, and Bella likes you, why shouldn't you take her at once? Her fortune and yours will buy me out, for I want to retire; and there you are, with your wife, your house, and your profession all ready to your hand."

For a moment the young man could scarcely believe his ears; but the first glance at the doctor's face reassured him. Bella was his if he could win her; and would that take very long? Had she not shown in a thousand innocent ways, that she preferred him to all others? What could separate them now? Only that nonsensical bit of white kid, and the foolish vow he had breathed over it! Pshaw! what folly!

As he hesitated for one instant over the memory, Bella herself, ready dressed for a walk, came running into the surgery.

"Oh, uncle!" she exclaimed, "did I leave my glove here yesterday?"

"The sixth pair within two weeks, Bella!" said he, "and you promised me——"

"Yes, I know," said Bella, "and I am sorry! but really they have legs of their own, I think. I never saw anything like it."

"Nor I," said her uncle. "Which one is it now?"

"Oh, the right, uncle. I can keep the left well enough. I have never lost a left-hand glove since Ada Grant was married at Kensington; and then——"

"Hurrah! say that again!" shouted Dr. Mills, starting suddenly out of his chair.

"Say what?" asked Bella looking at him as if she thought he had gone mad.

"You lost a glove—a left-hand glove—at Kensington Old Church?"

"Yes," she replied.

"At a wedding?" said he.

"Yes," replied Bella.

"A white kid glove?" he continued.

"Yes, of course," said Bella. "People don't wear black ones at a wedding, do they?"

"Size, six-and-three quarters, in the year 1850, in the month of October, and the bridegroom had his arm in a sling," he went on incoherently.

"Good gracious! yes," exclaimed Bella.

"Is your name Angela?" he asked.

"My second name is, she replied.

"But how did you know that? I'm so ashamed of the name that I never write it now, though I thought it was very fine when I was sixteen!"

"Oh most delightfully careless of Bellas, you must be my wife! Behold" he exclaimed; and unlocking his desk, he displayed to her astonished eyes a small white kid glove, an old friend of hers!

Never mind what they said afterwards. In three months more the bells of Kensington Old Church rang for another wedding as happy as the first. And when the bride came down the path she wore only one glove—*the* glove; but beneath it shone a plain gold ring, and the heart of Grantley Mills was ready to break with joy!

The War for the Union.

THE ATTACK OF THE IRON-CLAD FLEET UPON CHARLESTON.

FULL DETAILS OF THE FIGHT.

The correspondent of the Boston Journal, who was an eye witness of the scene, forwards the following spirited account of the attack of the iron-clad fleet upon Charleston, the most remarkable naval conflict recorded in history:

THE ATTACK.

At half past one P. M. the signal for sailing was displayed from the flagship. The Weehawken, with a raft at her prow, immediately got under way and moved rapidly up the channel, followed by the others, which maintained their respective positions, distant from each other about one-third or a half mile.

Sumter has discovered them, and discharges in quick succession nine signal guns, to announce to all rebeldom that the attack is to be made. Morris's island is mysteriously silent as the Weehawken advances, although she is within range. Past Fort Wagner, straight on toward Moultrie the Weehawken moves. The silence is prolonged. It is almost painful—the calm before the storm, the hushed stillness before the burst of the tornado!

There comes a single puff of smoke from Moultrie—one deep reverberation. The silence is broken, the moments—the long months of waiting are over. The shot flies across the water, skipping from wave to wave, tossing up fountains, hopping over the deck of the Weehawken and rolling along the surface with a diminishing ricochet, sinking at last close upon the Morris Island beach. Fort Wagner continues the story, sending a shot at the Weehawken, it also trips lightly over the deck, and tosses up a water spout far toward Moultrie. The Weehawken, unmindful of this play, opened its ports, and sent a fifteen inch solid shot toward Sumter, which like those which have been hurled toward her, takes a half-dozen steps, making for a moment its footprints on the water, and crashes against the southwest face of the fort followed a moment later by its eleven-inch companion. The vessel is for a moment enveloped in the smoke of its guns. Bravely done!—There comes an answer. Moultrie, the tremendous batteries on either side by the hotel and east of it and toward the inner harbor, burst in an instant into sheets of flame and clouds of sulphurous smoke. There is one long roll of thunder—peal on peal; deep, heavy reverberations and sharp concussions, rattling the windows of our steamers and striking us at the heart like hammer strokes.

At five minutes before three Moultrie began the fire. Ten minutes have passed. The thunder has rolled incessantly from Sullivan's Island.—Thus far Sumter has been silent, but now it is crowned with a cloud. In an instant it is hid from view—first a line of light along its parapet and thick folds of smoke unrolling like fleeces of wool. Other flashes burst from the casemates, and the clouds creep down the wall to the water, then slowly float away to mingle with that rising from the furnaces in the sand along the shore of Sullivan's Island.

It was the first grand round. Then comes a calm, a momentary cessation. The rebel gunners wait for the breeze to clear away the cloud that they may obtain a view of the monitor, to see if it has not been punched into a sieve and is disappearing beneath the waves. But the Weehawken is there moving straight on up the channel, turned now toward Moultrie. Nothing has happened. To her it has been only a handful of peas, or gravel stones or pebbles. Some have rattled against her turret, some upon her deck, some against her sides. Instead of going to the bottom, she revolves her turret, and speaks two words to Moultrie, moving on the while to gain the southwestern wall of Sumter.

Again the forts and batteries begin, joined now by Cummings' Point and long ranges from Fort Johnson. All around the Weehawken the shot flash, plunge, hop, skip, falling like the rain drops of a summer shower. How quickly the Wabash, the Minnesota, or any one of the wooden ships of the navy would be bored through and through, from port to port, from bow to stern, from deck to keel, by the point blank and plunging shot, converging from more than ninety degrees of the circle—be made into kindlings, be sent sky high by a shell in boiler or magazine, or to the bottom of the channel by the opening of barn doors in the hull! Unharmed, undaunted she moves straight on, feeling her way, moving slowly, with grappling irons dragging from the raft in front to catch up torpedoes. It is for the Weehawken to clear the channel, and make smooth sailing for the remainder of the fleet. Two torpedoes explode—so much wasted powder, nothing more.

There she is—the target of probably two hundred and fifty or three hundred guns, at close range, of the heaviest calibre, rifled cannon throwing forged bolts and steel-pointed shot, turned and polished to a hair in the lathes of English workshops—advancing still, undergoing her first ordeal, a trial unparalleled in history!

For fifteen minutes she meets the ordeal alone, but the channel found to be clear, the Passaic, the Montauk and Patapsco follow, closing up the line, each coming in range and delivering their fire upon Sumter. At twenty minutes past three the four Monitors composing the right wing of the fleet are all engaged, each pressing on to reach the northwestern face of the fort, where the wall is weakest, each receiving as they arrive at particular points a terrible fire, seemingly from all points of the compass—points selected by trial and practice indicated by buoys. They pass the destructive latitudes unharmed. Seventy guns a minute are counted, followed by moments of calm and scattering shots, but only to break out again in a prolonged roar of thunder. They press on, making nearer and nearer to Sumter narrowing the distance to one thousand yards, eight hundred, six, five, four hundred yards, and send their fifteen-inch shot crashing against the fort, with slow, sure, deliberate, effective fire.

At first the fort and the batteries and Moultrie seem to redouble their efforts in increasing the fire, but after an hour there is a perceptible diminution of the discharges from the fort. After each shot from the iron-clads, clouds of dust can be discerned rising above the fort and mingling with the smoke. Steadying my glass in the lulls of the strife, watching where the southwest breeze whiffs away the smoke, I can see increasing pock marks and discolorations upon the walls, as if there had been a sudden breaking out of cutaneous disease.

THE IRONSIDES.

The flagship, drawing 17 feet of water, was obliged to move cautiously, feeling her way up the channel. Just as she came within range of Moultrie her keel touched bottom on the east side of the channel; fearing that she would run aground the anchor was let go. Finding the vessel was clear, the Admiral again moved on, signaling the left wing to press forward to the aid of the four already engaged. The Ironsides kept the main channel, which brought her within about 1000 yards of Moultrie and Sumter. She fired four guns at Moultrie, and received in return a heavy fire. Again she touched bottom, and then turned her bow across the channel toward Sumter, firing two guns at Cummings Point. After this weak and ineffectual effort, the tide rapidly ebbing the while, she again got clear, but gave up the attempt to advance. The Catskill, Nantucket, Nahant, and Keokuk pressed up with all possible speed to aid the four which were receiving tremendous hammering.

ALL ENGAGED.

See them sweep past the convergent points and radial lines! See the bubbling of the water—the straight columns thrown up in the sunlight—the flashes, the furrows along the waves, as if a plow driven with lightning speed was turning up the water! They are all close up to Sumter—within four or five hundred yards. Behind them is Moultrie and Fort Ripley, and Fort Beauregard, flashing, smoking, bellowing; in front is Sumter, and in the background, Fort Wagner and Cummings' Point. Across the shallow waters is Fort Johnson; still father off to the right is Castle Pinckney, too far away to do damage, but, as you have seen cars at a grand fight of bull dogs, harmlessly snarling, growling and yelping, and making believe they are doing something. From all sides the balls fall around the fleet. The din of uproar is nearly all on one side. Calmly and deliberately the fire is returned—a deliberation which must command the admiration of the enemy.

THE KEOKUK.

The Keokuk presents a fair mark with her sloping sides and double turrets. She comes to the ordeal bravely. Her commander, Capt. Rhind, although not having entire confidence in her invulnerability, is determined to come to close quarters. She is not to be outdone by those who are in advance. Swifter than they, drawing less water, she makes all haste to get up with the Weehawken. The guns which have been trained upon the others are brought to bear upon her, where she sails there the shower is hardest, the fire fiercest. Her plating is but pine wood to the steel projectiles, flying with almost the swiftness of a minnie bullet. Shot which glance harmlessly from the others penetrate her angled sides. Her after turret is pierced in a twinkling and a two hundred pound projectile drops inside. A heavy shot crashes into the Surgeon's dispensary and mixes emetics, cathartics, pills and powders not according to prescriptions. The enemy notices the effect of his shot and increases his fire. Capt. Rhind is not easily daunted. He opens his forward turret and gives three shot in return for the three or four hundred rained around him. The sea with every passing wave sweeps through the shot holes, and he must retire or go to the bottom with all on board.

THE SIGNAL FOR RETIRING.

Meanwhile the signal has been displayed from the flagship for the retirement of the fleet. It comes seemingly at an inopportune moment, for the fire of the fort is evidently on the wane.—Moultrie and all the guns of Sullivan Island are still bellowing, but Sumter has few flashes—a cloud of smoke less dense than an hour ago. Capt. Amman is confident that he has sent a shot clear through the wall; that a gun is silenced. There is but little diminution of the fire of the fleet. It is as it has been—slow and steady. But the Keokuk is moving out of range; the Ironsides has not been in. It is past five o'clock—almost sunset. Never in the history of the world has there been such a two and a half hours' hammering of iron. There is the imperative order flying above the flagship—Retire. They obey. It is twenty minutes past five o'clock when the last guns are fired an—exchange of shots with Cummings Point.

The uproar has ceased. The fleet is at anchor. The Monitors of the right swing within range of Fort Wagner. On Sullivan's Island the sulphurous clouds still linger. The red sun sinks behind the sand hills, and we, who have watched every changing feature of the attack, welcome the coming on of silence.

A VISIT TO THE FLEET.

Steaming into the retiring fleet we ran alongside the Keokuk. A glance at her sides showed how terrible the fire had been. She had been pierced as you might stick a pin through paper. Her smoke stacks, turrets, sides—all were scarred, gashed, pierced. A hasty inspection revealed ninety-four shot marks! There were none below the water line, but each wave swept through the holes on the sides. Her pumps were going and she was kept free. We lay alongside till the boats came in from the blockading fleet. But three of her officers and crew were wounded, although she had been so badly perforated.

"All right, nobody hurt, ready for them again," was the hearty response of Captain George Rodgers, of the Catskill, as I stepped upon the slushed deck of that vessel and grasped the hand of her wide-awake commander. He had received about thirty shots. One 200-pounder, thrown evidently from a barbette gun, had fallen with tremendous force upon the deck, bending, but not breaking or penetrating the iron. On the sides, on the turret and on the pilot house were indentations like saucers, but there was not any sign of serious damage.

The Nahant comes down to her anchorage with a gashed smoke stack. Going on board we found that eleven of her officers and crew had received contusions from the flying of bolt heads in the turret. One shot had jammed the lower ridge of her turret, interfering with its revolution. She had been struck forty times, but aside from the loss of a few bolt heads, a diminished draft to her chimney, and the slight jam upon the turret, already mentioned, and the injuries received by the crew, was unharmed. Her armor was intact.

The other monitors had each a few bolts started. Four gun carriages needed slight repairs—injured not by the enemy's shot, but by their own recoil. One shot had ripped up the plating of the Patapsco and pierced the wood work beneath. *This was the only shot out of the twenty-five hundred or three thousand supposed to have been fired from the forts which penetrated the monitors.*

The Weehawken had received three heavy shot upon her side, the indentations close together. The plates were badly bent, but the shot had fallen as harmlessly as pebbles upon the side of a barn.

The Ironsides had received thirty balls, all of which had been turned by her armor. She was about one thousand yards from the fort. One 150lb. shot fell upon the sand bags on her deck, doing no damage. Had she been exposed to the close fire to which the monitors were subjected, possibly her sides would have been more deeply indented. In all about one hundred and fifty shots were fired by the fleet. The Passaic had a shot which interfered with the working of the turret.

One hundred and fifty, in reply to nearly or quite three thousand! It seems a small number, and is so. We are to remember that the flagship, with half the guns of the fleet, was hardly in the action, and that the Keokuk was almost immediately knocked out of it.

The fleet was hit in the aggregate about three hundred and fifty times! This, if two thousand shots were fired from the forts, would be one well aimed shot out of every six. About six thousand pounds of iron were hurled at Fort Sumter during the time the fleet was engaged, and probably five or six times that amount of metal, or thirty thousand pounds, was thrown at the fleet. The casualties on board the fleet were—none killed, one mortally, one seriously and thirteen slightly wounded.

The result is not what was hoped or expected. We who watched the contest were not surprised to see the fleet withdrawn, for it had been determined to discontinue the fire at sunset. We were surprised to find no loss of life, so few wounds, no serious damage to the monitors after such a pounding. Great was the surprise when it was ascertained that the expedition had been abandoned.

WHAT WAS ACCOMPLISHED.

Notwithstanding the Ironsides did not get into action to do much; notwithstanding the Keokuk was so soon done for; notwithstanding two or three of the Monitors had their guns disabled temporarily by their recoil, a good deal was accomplished. The eastern wall of Sumter is almost a ruin. There are several holes apparently through the wall. Two or three ports are knocked into one. Capt. Downes is confident that his 15 inch shot went through the masonry.

We have had a new view of the obstructions. Two torpedoes exploded without damage to the fleet. The Monitors have steamed up and down and across the channel between Moultrie and Sumter, and find it clear sailing. Sumter, then, can be successfully approached without hindrance from obstructions. The obstacles in the way of taking Sumter are guns, and guns only. The obstacles in the way of approaching Charleston are of a different character. After passing Sumter there is a line of oil casks holding up an iron cable.

If a 11-inch shot is sent through the the casks, the cable will be no longer an obstruction, but a useless chain at the bottom of the channel. There are ropes, fish seines designed to foul the propellers. Yankee ingenuity can easily produce an iron frame or network to shield the propellers. Old ropes are not insurmountable obstacles. There are other rows of piles, visible at low water. There is one gateway or passage through which the rebel rams and steamers pass. It is supposed that in the passage there are monster torpedoes, containing thousands of pounds, to be ignited by a galvanic battery from shore. Mr. Ericsson has invented and constructed a raft and a torpedo to blow up the piles, break them off at the bottom of the stream; but the naval officers did not like to try new inventions, and it has been laid aside without even a preliminary trial. These are obstructions which will need attention after Sumter is reduced—not before.

The fleet has met the heaviest possible fire which the rebels can give, and it has been ascertained that at the short distance of four hundred yards the decks, hulls, turrets and pilot houses are not penetrated by the polished English steel shot fired from Whitworth guns. Their power to resist the most tremendous fire ever opened upon a fleet is proved beyond a question.

The following order of battle and plan of attack issued by Admiral Dupont, previous to the advance of the fleet, although it failed of success, will be interesting as an exposition of the plans and purposes of the gallant commander:

ORDER OF BATTLE AND PLAN OF ATTACK UPON CHARLESTON.

The Bar will be buoyed by the Keokuk, Commander Rhind, assisted by C. O. Boutelle, Assistant U. S. Coast Survey, commanding the Bibb; by Acting Ensign Platt and the pilots of the squadron. The commanding officers will, previous to crossing, make themselves acquainted with the value of the buoys.

The vessels will, on signal being made, form in the prescribed order ahead, at intervals of one cable's length.

The squadron will pass up the main ship channel without returning the fire of the batteries on Morris Island, unless signal should be made to commence action.

The ships will open fire on Fort Sumter when in easy range, and will take up a position to the northward and westward of that fortification, engaging its left or northwest face at a distance of from 1000 to 800 yards, firing low and aiming at the centre embrasures.

The commanding officers will instruct their officers and men to carefully avoid wasting shot and will enjoin upon them the necessity of precision rather than rapidity of fire.

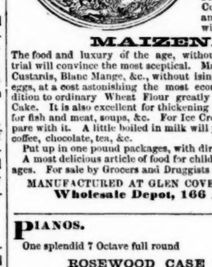
Each ship will be prepared to render every assistance possible to vessels that may require it.

The special code of signals for the iron-clad vessels will be used in action.

After the reduction of Fort Sumter, it is probable the next point of attack will be the batteries on Morris Island.

S. F. DUPONT,
Rear Admiral Com. South Atlantic Squadron.

A JUST TRIBUTE TO MERIT.



At International Exhibition, London.
JULY 11th, 1862.
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Was the only "preparation for food from Indian Corn" that received a medal and honorable mention from the Royal Commissioners, the competition of all prominent manufacturers of "Corn Starch" and "Prepared Corn and Flour" of this and other countries notwithstanding.
MAIZENA.
The food and luxury of the age, without a single fault. One trial will convince the most sceptical. Makes Puddings, Cakes, Custards, Blanc Mange, &c., without isinglass, with few or no eggs, at a cost astonishing the most economical. A slight addition to ordinary Wheat Flour greatly improves Bread and Cake. It is also excellent for thickening sweet sauces, gravies for fish and meat, soups, &c. For Ice Cream, nothing can compare with it. A little boiled in milk will produce rich cream for coffee, chocolate, tea, &c.
Put up in one pound packages, with directions.
A most delicious article of food for children and invalids of all ages. For sale by Grocers and Druggists everywhere.
MANUFACTURED AT GLEN COVE, LONG ISLAND.
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PIANOS.
One splendid 7 Octave full round
ROSEWOOD CASE PIANO,
J. W. VOSE, Manufacturer, for sale at a GREAT BARGAIN
AT WELLS' FURNITURE STORE.
Also one Second Hand Piano.
Any one in want of
FURNITURE, FEATHERS, MATTRESSES,
Pictures, Oval or Square Picture Frames,
can find them at our establishment.
Our stock is the largest and best, and will be sold as cheap as the cheapest.
Furniture made to order. Job Work of all kinds at short notice. M. & C. R. WELLS,
33tf No. 7, Bridge's Block, Water street, Augusta.

C. H. MULLIKEN & CO.,
One Door North of Post Office, Augusta, Me.,
Offers for sale at the lowest cash prices
DOUBLE EXTRA—EXTRA AND FAMILY FLOUR,
All the best brands in the market. Also
Corn, Rye, Oats, Barley, Graham Flour and Feed.
COD AND POLLOCK FISH.
Agents for the different qualities of SOAPS—Crane's, Soda, Family, No. 1, Eagle and Star Brands. Mould Candles all sizes. Oakum, Ground Bone, Bone Meal, &c., in quantities to suit purchasers.
AGENTS FOR THE GARDINER FLOUR MILL.
Augusta, Jan. 9th, 1862. 5

REMOVAL.
THE STOVE AND TIN WARE ESTABLISHMENT OF
M. G. BROOKS,
(Successor of E. D. Norcross,)
Has removed to DARBY HALL BLOCK. A large assortment constantly on hand of
Stoves, Tin Ware, Iron Sinks, Pumps, Bathing Tubs, and Kitchen Furnishing Goods.
ALSO TIN ROOFING,
TIN, SHEET IRON, AND JOB WORK OF ALL KINDS,
Promptly attended to and warranted to give satisfaction.
23tf M. G. BROOKS.

TO THE LADIES.
SPRING OPENING OF MILLINERY!
On Wednesday, April 16th, 1862.
AT THE OLD STAND OF W. JOSEPH & CO.,
Corner of Oak and Water Sts., Augusta, Me.
We shall this day open our Spring Stock of
FLOWERS AND MILLINERY GOODS,
To which the attention of the citizens of Augusta and surrounding towns is invited. Having purchased exclusively for cash, we shall offer them at prices to suit the times.
P. S. Having secured the services of a competent and skillful Milliner, we guarantee satisfaction. An early call is solicited.
BARTON & MERRILL.
Augusta, April 12, 1862. 18

WHEELER & WILSON'S
IMPROVED SEWING MACHIES,
At New York Prices.
E. VARNEY, Agent,
No. 11 C app's Block, Congress St., Portland, and Water Street, Augusta, Me.
☞ Every Machine warranted to give perfect satisfaction.
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Flour, Grain, Pork, Lard,
Cheese, Fish, Salt, Cement, Lime, White and Red Ash Anthracite Coal, Best Cumberland Coal for Smiths' uses, &c.
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B. F. PARROTT, H. W. BRADBURY
Sales for Cash only. 10

CHAS. F. POTTER,
UNITED STATES AGENT
For the payment of
GOVERNMENT PENSIONS IN MAINE,
41 OFFICE, WATER STREET, AUGUSTA.

HIDES AND WOOL.
We are paying the highest market prices for Hides, Calf Skins and Sheep Skins. Also FLEECE, CULLED AND PELLARS' WOOL, by C. H. MULLIKEN & CO,
St.re one door North of the P. O.
Augusta, March 5, 1863.

AYER'S SARSAPARILLA,
THE WORLD'S GREAT REMEDY FOR
Scrofula and Scrofulous Diseases.
From Emery Eden, a well known merchant of Oxford, Maine.
"I have sold large quantities of your Sarsaparilla, but never yet one bottle which failed of the desired effect and full satisfaction to those who took it. As fast as our people try it, they agree there has been no medicine like it before in our community."
Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches, Pustules, Ulcers Sores, and Diseases of the Skin.
From Rev. Robt. Stratton, Bristol, England.
"I only do my duty to you and the public, when I add my testimony to that you publish of the medicinal virtues of your Sarsaparilla. My daughter, aged ten, had an afflicting humor in her ears, eyes and hair for years, which we were unable to cure until we tried your Sarsaparilla. She has been well for some months."
From Mrs. Jane E. Rice, a well known and much esteemed lady of Dennisville, Cape May Co., N. J.
"My daughter has suffered for a year past with a scrofulous eruption, which was very tro